Bombay Gazette.

Volume 34. Wednesday, February 5, 1823. No. 1705.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT an ADJOURNED GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE, will be held at my Office this day at 12 o'Clock.

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

BOMBAY,
No. 17 Medows Street,
5th February, 1823.

TWENTY-EIGHTH
Calcutta Lottery.

A FURTHER supply of TICKETS in this Lottery, warranted undrawn on the 11th January having been this day received from Calcutta by Messrs. *John Leckie and Co.* the same may be had at their Office, at Rupees 130 each.

Prizes drawn the 1st and 2nd day will be received in Payment at 116 Rs. each The 3d day's, drawing was to take place on the 25th Instant, the result of which cannot be known here until the 12th Proximo.

Bombay, 29th January 1823.

Choice Madeira Wine,

TO be had of *Dadabhoy Jeevawjee* at the Warehouse of *Dhunjeeshaw Ruttonjee*, near the Church Gate at

Four Hundred Rupees per Pipe.

Bombay, 5th February 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
At their Rooms,
On Saturday the 8th Instant,

SILVER and Plated ware, Glass and Queens ware. An Invoice of Tool Chests, Papier Macter Snuff Boxes, Telescopes. An Invoice of Cutlery, several pieces of Black Bombazeen.

and

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS
Sundry Articles belonging to the late *Wm. Panton Esq.* deceased.

At 10 o'Clock Several Saddle Horses will be disposed of.

Bombay, 5th February 1823.

SALE POSTPONED.

Kempt and Co.

RESPECTFULLY ACQUAINT THE PUBLIC
THAT THE SALE OF
Household Furniture
THE PROPERTY OF
Alex: Bell Esq.
Advertized for the 12th Instant.
Is Postponed to the 17th Instant.

Bombay, 5th February 1823.

Baxter and Co.

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
Tomorrow Thursday, the 6th Feb.

HOUSEHOLD Furniture, Glass-Ware and Cutlery, fashionable Oil Cloths of sizes—44 by 18 and 22 by 18 feet.

ALSO, A FEW

Dozens of Madeira Wine and Hodgson's Pale Ale in bottle, the Stock of a Gentleman gone to Europe.

MESSRS. B. and Co. have for sale on Commission a few half Chests of ENGLISH CLARET of excellent quallity which will be sold at a very reasonable price in order to close an account.

Samples of the Wine may be had on application.

Bombay, 5th February 1823.

To Be Raffled for

AS SOON AS THE LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS IS FILLED UP;

At Messrs. Baxter and Co.

A SET OF THE
NEW
Encyclopædia *BRITANNICA,*
IN 20 VOLS

WITH 9 Supplementary numbers continued to the latest period

Scheme 40 Tickets at 20 Rs. each—Further particulars will be made known at the time the raffle takes place.

Bombay, 1st February 1823.

FOR SALE
A Subaltern Officer's Tent
NEARLY NEW,
WHICH IS NOW PITCHED ON THE
Esplanade,
NEAR THE
APOLLO GATE,
INQUIRE OF
Mr. Lugrin.

Bombay, 5th February 1823.

Advertisement.

THE MILFORD, Captain *Richard Horwood*, Advertized for Passage to England, having arrived here on the 2d, Inst. and her Cargo ready;—will sail (provided She gets a number of Passengers) for England by the 25th Inst. to 1st of March.—For Passage, apply to Messrs. Forbes and Co. or Hormajee Bomanjee, where places of her accommodations may be seen.—

The Milford Carries a Surgeon.

Bombay 5th February 1823.

FOR SALE
At the Godown
UNDER THE ADMIRAL'S HOUSE
IN DADY'S BUILDING
AND LATELY IMPORTED
From Calcutta,

THIRTY Pipes of OLD MADEIRA, at - - Rs. 500 *pr. Pipe.*

Twenty half Pipes of
INDIA MARKET, at Rs. 150 "½ *Pipe*

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
FRAMJEE CAWASJEE,
"TERMS: *Cash.*"
Bombay 14th December 1822.

139929

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of William Panton, Esquire late a Surgeon in the service of the Honorable East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to Lieutenant John Simpson, Captain William Ogilvie and James Brydon Esquire Assistant Surgon also in the service of the Honorable East India Company on their said Establishment the Executors apponited in the will of the said Deceased; All Persons Concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 30th day of January 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

By Public Auction

On Monday next the 10th instant,

AT NOON

A Neat Shigrampoe, with a pair of Serviceable Horses and Harness complete (if not previously disposed of) the property of Major General, *R. Cooke* embarked for Europe.

TERMS OF SALE,

CASH.

Bombay 5th February 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

By Public Auction

On Monday next the 10th instant

ON THEIR OWN PREMISES

Adjoining to the House of

Messrs. Ritchie Stewart & Co.

IN

RAMPART ROW.

The Property of a Gentleman about embarking for Europe

Consisting of

TABLES, Chairs, Couches, Plate, Plated Ware, Lamps, Wallshades, Glass, and Queens Ware, and a quantity of Hodgson's ripe Beer.—Also a variety of other useful Articles.

N. B.—Sale will commence at 11 o'-Clock.

TERMS OF SALE,

Cash and the Goods to be cleared away within three days after the day of Sale.

Bombay 5th February 1823.

To be let,

ONLY AS AN OFFICE.

A COMMODIOUS Suite of Rooms on a Second Floor, Enquire at this Office.

Bombay 1st February 1823.

For Freight or Passage,

TO THE

MALABAR AND COROMANDEL COASTS AND BENGAL,

THE SHIP

PORTSEA,

450 TONS

Captain Worthington,

Will Sail about the 8th of February

FOR Further particulars apply to the Commander on Board, or at Messrs. *Remington, Crawford and Co's* OFFICE.

Bombay, 29th January 1823.

For Freight or Passage,

TO LONDON,

THE FINE NEW TEAK BUILT SHIP

DUKE OF BEDFORD,

BURTHEN 750 TONS,

Captain F. A Cunynghame,

Will Sail about the 20th February.

AND has room for a few Tons of light Goods only. This ship carries an experienced Surgeon, and has very superior accommodations for Passengers. For forther particulars apply to the Commander on board, or to Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD and Co.

Bombay 31st January 1823.

Passage to England

THE NEW FAST SAILING SHIP

COLUMBIA,

TO SAIL ON THE 12TH INSTANT,

HAS still a part of her very superior accommodations disengaged.

Apply to *Ritchie, Steuart and Co.* or Captain *Chapman*, on board.

Bombay, 25th January 1823.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

FOR THE

Distressed Irish.

Amount already published, Rs.	39,365. 1. 13
Capt. John Laurie Artillery, . . .	50
Shahn Starlh, ...	100
Assistant Surgeon Young Madras Establishment, ...	50
Capt. W. H. Smith 8th Madras Cavalry, ...	50
Doctor W. Carstairs, ...	30
The Officers and Europeans of the H. C. Cruiser Thetis per H. Meriton Esq.	115
——Stubbs Esq. C. S.	100
E. C. Anderson for "The British and Foreign Library," three Goldmohors or Rs.	45
E. C. Anderson one Goldmohur or Rs.	15
Capt. W. H. Pottinger, ...	1 50
Capt. W. Gorden, ...	50
Capt. A. Mackintosh, ...	50
J. O. Walker Esq. Civil Surgeon, .	45
Writers Serishtedars and Carkaons in Revenue and Judicial Departments at Ahmednuggur, ...	309
Subscriptions made by His Highness Seedjee Row Guicawar, and the Members of his Government.	28,500
Alexander Paton Esq. Surgeon. . . .	50
The Revd. Mr. Kenny of the Church Missionary Society.	30
Lieut. Richaul Lloyd H. C. Marine. .	30
Total.	69,134. 1. 13

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE 14TH JANUARY 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following statement of shares in the off reckoning fund for the year 1822.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

***STATEMENT** shewing the Shares under this Presidency in the Generat off Reckoning Fund of 1822, and the advances and stipends payable to those present in India.*

No.				Sicca Rupees.	Bombay Rupees.
	RETIRED LIST on Fixed shares of £543 15 per annum.				
1	Lieutenant General	J. Peche, for the full year....	....		
	SENIOR LIST and Colonels of Regiments on Full shares Advance £750 per annum.				
1	Lieutenant General	Sir R. Jones K. C. B. Senior List	for the full year Furlough		
2	"	R. Gore.... ....do....	....do.... ....do....		
3	"	H. Oakes.... ....do....	....do.... ....do....		
4	"	T. Marshall	....do.... ....do....		
5	"	A. Anderson....	....do.... ....do....		
6	"	C. Boye	....do.... ....do....		
7	Major General	J. Bailie.... ....do	India off Reconings paid at Home		
8	"	Mr. Grant .....do....	....Furlough....		
9	"	H. P. Laurence.... ..do.....	....do		
10	"	R. Cooke .....do..	....India....	600	6461 2 15
11	"	S. Wilson .... ..do.	do....	6000	6461 2 15
12	"	J. W. Morris.... do.	....Furlough		
13		J. Skelton.... ....do.	.... do.		
14	Colonel	R. Lewis.... .... do.	.... do.		
15	Lieutenant Colonel	Commt. H. S. Osborne do.....	....do.		
16	"	H. Roome.... .....do.....	....do.		
17	Coptain	D. H. Bellasis Agent for clothing, the full year....	..	6000	6461 2 15
	JUNIOR LIST on Fixed shares of £543 15 per annum				
1	Lieut. Col. Com.	H. Hessman, the full year....	India, ...		4350
2	"	D. Leighton.... .....do	.... ..do.		4350
3	"	J. Smith.... .... do	....Furlough..		

BOMBAY
Military Auditor General's Office,
11th January 1823.

(Signed) A. AITCHISON,
Lieutenant Colonel
Military Auditor General.

Bombay Castle 23d *January* 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. Col. David Prother, C. B. to the temporary command of the Guicowar Subsidiary Force, during the absence of Lieut. Col. Corsellis to sea on sick certificate or until further orders.

Bombay Castle 24th *January* 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Major General John Bailie of the Artilelry, to return to Europe, agreeably to the Regulations.

Bombay Castle 27th *January* 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment viz.

Mr. Kaue to be Assistant Surgeon to the Satara Residency.

Assistant Surgeon Glen to be a vaccinator in the Deckan division.

Mr. McTavish to be Assistant Surgeon to the Residency of Bussora.

Bombay Castle 25th *January* 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Hall, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry to be second assistant to the Auditor General.

Bombay Castle 27th *January* 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following general order by the supreme Government and directs that it be distinctly explained to the non commissioned officers and privates of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Troops under this Presidency.

Fort William 28th *December* 1822.

It having come to the knowledge of Governmet, that a misconception exists on the part of the non commissioned officers and privates of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's service that their wives, born in India of native mothers, are precluded from proceeding to Europe with them; the Most Noble the Governor General in Council directs that it be distinctly explained to the European troops, that no such prohibition was ever contemplated, the wife of a European Soldier of whatever class she may be and his child whoever may be the mothers having an undoubted right to accompany their husband and father when returning to Europe or when proceeding to another presidency or settlement.

By Order &c.
(Signed) W. CASEMENT,
Lt. Col.
Sec. to Govt.

Bombay Castle 29th *January* 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to Europe on sick certificate to Lieutenant Talbot Ritherdon, Adjutant of the 1st Battalion of Artillery.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that Francis Warden Esquire has this day been sworn in a Fourth Member of the Council and taken his seat accordingly.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the accustomed honours of a Member of Government be continued to be paid to Alexander Bell Esq. during the period of his residence at the Presidency.

Bombay Castle 31st *January* 1823.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to announce the appointment of William Newnham, Esquire to the Office of Chief Secretary to the Government, and to the charge of the Military department.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

31st JANUARY 1823.

Mr. William Newnham, to be Chief Secretary to the Government and to take charge of the Military, Political and Secret departments.

Calcutta.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 20th *December*, 1822.

Assistant Surgeon Dempster of the 38th Regiment is appointed to the Medical Charge of the Volunteers for the 13th Foot, amounting to 398 Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, now at Berhampore, to have effect from the 24th instant.

Ensign Mends of the 87th Regiment is directed to do duty until further orders with the above detail.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 21st *December*, 1822.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

4th Dragoons.—Lieutenant Sullivan, from date of embarkation, for one year, to proceed to Europe, on his private affairs.

69th Foot.—Captain Read, from ditto, for two ditto, ditto ditto ditto.

Orders by Colonel Adams, Commanding at Nagpore, relieving Lieutenant Grant of the 24th Foot from the charge of the Volunteers for Corps on the Madras Establishment, and appointing that officer to do duty with the detail of Volunteers for the Regiments under the Bengal Presidency, are confirmed.

The extension of leave of absence for three months from the 27th ultimo, granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Charles, to Captain Fendall of the 4th Dragoons, on urgent private affairs, is confirmed.

Major Hogg of the 24th Foot has leave to precede his Corps to England, where he will rejoin the Regiment upon its arrival from India.

Lieutenant George McKenzie of the 14th Foot will act as Quarrer Master to that Corps until further orders, vice Lieutenant Jennings who has obtained leave to proceed to the Presidency on Medical Certificate.

Orders by Colonel Adams, Commanding at Nagpore, appointing Lieutenant Murray of the 24th Foot to do duty with the detachment of Volunteers under the Command of Brevet Major Meacham, are confirmed.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotion and appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

14th *Light Dragoons.* Lieutenant Hugh Cochrane from the 8th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Robison who exchanges, 5th November 1822.

8th *Light Dragoons.* Lieutenant Robert Robinson from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, 5th November. 1822.

34th *Foot.* Ensign John Stoddard to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice G. Creene deceased, 27th November 1822.

HeadQuarters, Calcutth, 23d *December.* 1822.

The second Division of the 16th Lancers and the Detachment of the 11th Dragoons arrived from England on the Hon'ble Company's ship General Hewett the former under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Murray, and the latter under that of Lieutenant Davis will with the Sanction of Government be disembarked as soon as practicable.

Upon the arrival of the Troops off or near Calcutta, the Senior —officer will forward a Return to the Town Major of Fort William.

The Honourable Company's ship Dorsetshire having been appropriated by Government to convey to England the 8th Dragoons His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to issue the following Instructions.

On the date of departure from Fort William appointed by Government, viz on the 27th Instant, Major Deare or Officer Commanding the Regiment, will transmit Embarkation Returns in duplicate to the Adjutant General and Quarter Master General of His Majesty's Forces in India respectively agreeably to the form laid down in His Majesty's Regulations.

Upon the arrival of the 8th Light Dragoons in a British Harbour, Major Deare will report to the Officer Commanding and he will also despatch a return as soon as posible to the Adjutant General of the Forces, Horse Guards, in which any casualties or alterations during the voyage are to be accounted for.

Doctor Brown. Assistant Surgeon of the 87th Regiment at present Acting Surgeon to the 8th Dragoons, is to proceed on duty with the Regiment to England, where he will receive orders for his further guidance from the proper authorities.

The very handsome, and justly deserved testimonial of the Gallant Conduct, and High Character, this distinguished Corps has sustained during the long term of 25 years Service in India, published in the Orders of Government dated the 17th inst. renders any Commentary superfluous.

The Commander in Chief will therefore only request the Regiment to be assured of his sincerest esteem, and to believe that he will ever retain the warmest interest in its future Fame, and Prosperity.

The Commander in Chief will take the earliest opportunity of transmitting for the gracious notice of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, a Copy of this and of the Order referred to, issued by the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

The Invalidsand Service expired Soldiers now at Fort William belonging to His Majesty's Corps, named in the Margin* are with the Sanction of Government to embark on the mourning of the 27th current in progress to join the Honorable Company Ship Dorsetshire at the new Anchorage, that vessel having been nominated for their conveyance to England.

Captain Graham of the 59th is appointed to Command, and Lieut. Spaight 87th Regiment to do duty with the above detail.

The usual Embarkation returns are to be forwarded to the Adjutant General and Quarter Master General, His Majesty's Forces and Captain Graham will receive from Major Bristown the accounts, discharges, &c. &c. of the men for deliver to the proper authority upon his arrival in Great Britain

A Committee composed of Major Deare of the 8th Dragoons, as President, one Captain from the 8th Dragoons, and an Assistant Surgeon from the 44th Regiment, together with Lieutenant Spaight of the 87th, Members, will proceed on Board the Dorsetshire for the purpose of making a minute Inspection of the accommodation &c. &c. as directed in General Orders to His Majesty's Forces No. 2548 of the 13th March 1822, and in Government General Orders No. 118 of the 9th August last. Copy of which will be furnished to Major Deare from the Adjutant General's office.

The President of the Committe will receive Orders from the Quarter Master General of His Majesty's Forces, who will nominate time, &c. of its Meeting.

The Reports and Certificates required by the General Order above quoted, are to be forwarded as therc in directed with as little delay as possible, and for which Major Deare will be responsible.

Head Quarters Calcutta, 24th December 1822.

The Embarkation of the Troops adverted to in General Orders No. 2812. of yesterday's date, is postponed under instructions from Government, until the morning of the 30th Current.

Acting Surgeon Brown, attached to the 8th Dragoons is appointed a Member of the Committee for the Inspection of the Accommodation, &c. &c. on board the Hon'ble Company's Ship Dorsetshire, instead of an Assistant Surgeon from the 44th Regiment.

By order of the Most Noble The Commander in Chief.

THOMS. McMAHON. *Col, A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 24th December 1822.

The Volunteers from the 8th Dragoons and 17th Foot now in Fort William for the 13th Dragoos, 41st and 54th Regiment, are with the sanction of Government to be held in readiness to proceed to Madras on the Honorable Company's Ship *Warren Hastings*, which has been nominated for their conveyance.

Lieutenant W. L. Cary of the 17th Foot is appointed to command the above detail, to whom the Brigade Major King's Troops will deliver over the accounts, &c. &c. in his possession referable to the men.

After Lieut. Cary shall have performed this duty, he is to proceed to England, where he will rejoin his Corps, for which purpose His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell will be pleased to arrange for his receiving the regulated passage allowance of his rank from Madras.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 24th December, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion and appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

8th Light Dragoons: Cornet the Honorable Charles Western to be Lieutenant by purchse, vice F. T. Fergusson who retires, receiving the difference in value between Cornet and Lieutenant, 18th December, 1822.

13th Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant George Manners, from the 54th Foot to be Lieutenant vice Joseph Lynam who exchanges, receiving the regulated difference, 27th November 1822.

17th Foot.—Lieutenant J. O. Clumo to be Ajutant, vice Evans who resigns the Adjutancy only, 13th December 1822.

Paymaster James Allsop from the 44th Foot to be Paymaster, vice Thomas Bourke who exchanges, 19th December, 1822.

44th Regiment,—Paymaster Thomas Bourke from the 17th Foot to be Paymaster, vice James Allsopp who exchanges, 16th December, 1822.

54th Foot.—Lieutenant Joseph Lynam from the 13th Light Dragoons to be Lieutenant, vice George Manners who exchanges, paying the regulated difference 27th November, 1822.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 27th December, 1822

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to sanction the following transfers to have effect from this date.

Private Daniel Lyons from the 44th to the 87th Regiment.

Private Lyons to accompany the 16th Dragoons (Lancers) under the command of Colonel Newbery, who will deliver him over to the officer Commanding the 87th Regiment at Dinapore as he passes that station with every requisite document.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 28th December, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence for the reasons assigned.

Staff—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel P. Stanhope, Deputy Quarter Master General, date of Embarkation for 1 year to proceed to Europe on his Private affairs.

1st Foot—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Captain Mecra, date of Embarkation for 2 years, to proceed to Europe on his private affairs.

30th Foot—Assistant Surgeon Piper, date of Embarkation for 2 years, to proceed to Europe on his private affairs.

41st Foot—Captain Crawford, date of Embarkation for 2 years to proceed to Europe on his private affairs, for the recovery of his health.

Lieutenant Colonel Torrens will be pleased to assume charge of the Deputy Adjutant Generl's Office in virtue of his appointment by His Majesty's and Captain Dwyer, 11th Dragoons, with Officiate as Deputy Quarter Master General during Lieutenant Lieutenant Colonel Stanhope's absence or until further orders.

The Leave granted by General Order of the 7th Instant to Lieutenant Dobbin 69th Regiment, to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health, is cancelled.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters on Board the Nereid Yacht Jan 6, 1823.

The Marquess of Hastings cannot quit India without soliciting the Officers, European or Native, the Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of both His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Troops, at whose Head he has so long had the Honor of Standing, to accept his sincere Thanks for the Satisfaction which their conduct has uniformly given to him.

The Fidelity, the Zeal, and the Discipline which have been so characteristic of the Army during his connection with it, have been a source of the highest gratification to him; and he could expatiate with truth and pleasure on the brilliant Gallantry of the Troops: But what in his opinion has distinguished them the most, is the humane care shown by all Ranks, so that the Inhabitants of the Countries thro' which Divisions passed should suffer as little as possible from the Progress of the Forces.

Tho' the Marquess of Hastings had not the opportunity of witnessing in person, with regard to the Madras and Bombay Forces in the Field, generous feeling towards the defenceless People, he can from Official Reports speak as confidently respecting them as he can relatively to the Bengal Troops, whose kindly considerate attention on this point he has had constant occasion to observe with admiration. The sentiment thus indulged by the different parts of the Combined Army has it's reward in the Gratitude manifested by a vast Population to every Detachment that moves thro' Central India.

His Lordship, therefore, desires to include the whole of his Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Forces in India in the Warm Tribute which he hereby offers to their Merits; and he trusts all Portions and Descriptions of those Forces will believe in the earnestness of his Parting Prayer for their Welfare.

JAMES NICOL, *Adjt. Gen. of the Army*

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette,

Original Poetry.

STANZA'S TO ———

The hour is come—sweet maid, Farewell!
Oh! take this bosom-rending sigh;
It's mournful echoes best can tell
The sinking heart's despondency.
Farewell—and Oh! may prosp'rous winds
Waft thee in safety o'er the main
Until thy gentle spirit finds
Rest at its peaceful home again.—
Thy wish'd return a Parent waits
Of thee and joy bereft too long—
'Tis filial fervour that dictates
This haste,—affection, deep and strong.
Then go, my Love, Ah! Heav'n forefend
That I should check thy sacred duty;
I'd rather ev'ry hope should end,
And forfeit thy approving beauty!
Me thinks I view the happy greeting—
Thy Sire from tear can scarce forbear,
See, see, his arms extend,—and meeting,
Clasp once more an angel there!
Thy mother, (for thou art the sum
Of all thy mother's gladness)
Embraces thee, until o'ercome,
Her pleasure shews like sadness!
The little-ones throng round thee now,
And to thy lips reach kissing—
All, prattling, bless th' event,
And thou—to me alone art missing!
Sad melancholy thought,—it wakes
Me from th' extatic scene,
Clouds all the past—and almost makes
Me wish it ne'er had been.
How lonely will the world appear!
How tedious, too, will lag the day,—
Not wish'd for, as when thou wert here,
And fraught with bliss it danc'd away.
No longer Ev'ning will return
Attended with my wonted chance;
To catch thy ev'ry look, and learn
Love's language by the secret glance.
E'en now, while Fancy waves her wand,
The wild enchantment fills my mind;
And floating off to fairy-land
I leave all earthly things behind!
Ah! Julia, sweet, that happy time
Thou surely must remember too?
Thou may'st—believe me there's no crime,
In loving as we did—and *do*.
Oh! then let Retrospection steal
Our griefs away, when griefs intrude
That we may meet—and breathe—and feel
United, tho' in solitude.
And in the silent hour of night,
When the pale-moon unclouded gleams;
Wilt thou, my love, those orbs more bright,
Reflect upon her silver beams?
Then, when thou'rt fix'd with solemn pause,
And tender meditative eye;
Then think of Him whose soul adores
Thee, and returns thy pensive sigh.

ORLANDO.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Lines addressed to Lord Byron and M. J. came too late for insertion, and will appear in our next.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

London 6 month sight— 1 | 10
Calcutta 30 days do.—104 to 106.
Madras ditto—99 per 100 Madras.
Surat 8, ditto—98 per 100 Surat.
Spanish Dollars,—219 Rs. per 100 ditto.

AZETTE.

MBAY.

AY, 5TH FEBRUARY 1823.

rrival of the Milford, Capood, which vessel anchored in our late on Sunday night, we ved our regular files of Newsnd have the pleasure of laying r Readers a detailed account of sty's reception in his "ancient of Scotland" which was marked by every demonstration of affection, by all classes of His Majesty's Scotch subjects; altho' very different from the enthusiasm evinced by the Irish when His Majesty visited that Island. "The Scotch, however, have always appeared to be a very different people from the Irish. They might not live under the same government, or belong to the same dominions. In very ordinary life, there is a striking difference: in Ireland, ask any one of the lower class of the people the way any where, and the answer comes almost before the question. Then he is all anxiety till he knows every thing about you and your business; as soon as possible he will enter upon a political subject, and make all sorts of enquiries as to what was going on politically in England, before the inquiring Englishman takes his departure. In Scotland, ask any one in common life the way to a place, and after he has cautiously eyed you for a few moments, his reply is, "What's your wull?" and then, after being obliged to ask him the question a second time, and he has thus had an opportunity of well-considering his reply, he will direct you in the right path in the most formal manner possible. There will then be an end of the business. He will not further concern himself about the English inquirer or his affairs; even in high life, it is surprising to observe the formality of the Scotch, both Gentlemen and Ladies, in comparison with the volatility of the Irish of the same class: —in Ireland a common man was so overjoyed to see the King that he must shake hands with the King:—in Scotland no such familiarity was used with his Majesty. If any one had presumed to be guilty of such a breach of decorum to one of the three estates of the realm, the rejoinder of the man alongside him would have been—"Hoot mon! what are you about? Dinna ye ken that more respect and observance is requisite?" His Majesty, however, has been received by his Scottish subjects in as affectionate a manner, as he could possibly have wished:—and though, in comparison with Ireland, qualified with much ceremony; still the bursts of applause which issued from the admiring spectators whenever the King appeared, clearly demonstrate that our Beloved Sovereign lives in the hearts of as brave and fair a race as ever hailed a Monarch Prince and Father.

The hilarity of the scene was, however, somewhat diminished by the Melancholy intelligence of the death of the Marquis of Londonderry, it being evident to every one that his Majesty could not wholly withdraw his thoughts from the sad catastrophe:—a catastrophe sufficient, indeed to fill the minds and feelings of all and to produce an impression of a kind and degree, not easily nor readily to be dismissed.—The duties of life, as well as the ease and quiet, require, indeed, such an habitual control over our feelings and such a ready command of our passions and emotions, as may enable us to dismiss images of useless Melancholy and leave us to keep the sober tenor of our way in the course appointed to us by Providence; but, if too much sensibility to images of this kind be at once a folly and breach of duty, too little is at once a want of feeling and an inattention to those lessons of the vanity of life, which every reflecting mind must see legibly written in examples of this nature:—for thus, within a few short years—in the meridian of life—in the full career of active exertion—and in precisely the same manner—have perished WHITEBREAD, ROMILLY, and LONDONDERRY; the first, eminent both for his talents and his high and unswerving Patriotism, fell a victim to morbid apprehensions; the second, at the head of a profession which he adorned, admired equally for his public virtues and his private excellencies, sunk beneath the mental anguish excited by domestic affliction; and the third, placed on the highest pinnacle of human greatness, wielding the resources of a mighty nation, the counsellor and companion of kings and emperors, has sought, in the silence of the grave, a refuge from imaginary evils."

It will no doubt be interesting to our Commercial Friends to learn that the Samarang Capt. Gover arrived in Madras Roads on the 23d January after a particularly fine passage from Canton, which port she left on the 23d December having touched at Singapore, Malacca, and Penang.

The Bombay Castle, Capt. Hutchinson, was at Malacca on the 1st January, on her way to this port having left Canton on the 21st Dec.

The prices and demand for Opium and Cotton remained much the same, as at the last advices from China.

The annexed extract from a private letter dated Canton 21st December will show that the late disastrous fire has caused less inconvenience and loss than was at first expected.

"In the mean time we may say, "that affairs and even buildings, a-"among the Chinese are begining to "assume their former aspect, and more "rapidly than we at first imagined pos-"sible after so heavy a visitation; and "trade in general though considerably "impeded and deranged for a time is "likely we think to suffer less upon the "whole than might have been appre-"hended."

We have the pleasure of announcing the return to the presidency of the Honorable the Governor and his suite; he landed on Wednesday morning under the usual salute.

Private letters have been received from St. Helena, by the way of Madras. The Rockingham, Waugh from this port arrived on the 28th July and sailed on the 30th for London. H. M. S. Ganges, Capt. Collier, and the Hannah, Lamb, after experiencing very bad weather off the Cape, reached that Island on the 6th of August, the former with her mainmast sprung and Crew sickly; the latter (all well) sailed again on the following day. The George Home, Telfer, arrived on the 7th and sailed on the 10th of Aug.

Bom. Cour.

Mr. Canning is confidently talked of as successor to the Marquis of Londonderry in the Foreign department, but the negotiations for that purpose, were not concluded, when the Milford sailed. Lord Bathurst holds *ad interim*, the seals of the Foreign Office.

The British Press of the 9th September mentions; that the Duke of Wellington, who had had a severe bilious attack, was recovering, and his departure for Vienna, to attend the Congress, stood fixed for the following day.

COURIER, SEPTEMBER 7TH.

"Private letters from Vienna of the 26th ult state, that an urgent demand has been made by the King of SPAIN, to the Courts of Russia and Austria, for assistance, which they declined to give. It is added that a formal representation to the same effect will be laid before Congress, when it assembles."

The following is an extract of a private letter:—

"VIENNA, AUG. 24.

"News is received here, of another bloody engagement between the Turks and the Greeks. It should seem that each party, collecting their scattered forces, met again and fought for two days, when the Greeks retired, leaving their enemies in possession of the field."

The Triumph, for this port was to leave London a few days after the Milford.

The Katherine Stewart Forbes, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on the 30th November, all well.

Sir Edward West, landed at eight o'clock this morning under the saulte due to his rank.

Bom. Cour. Extra. Feb. 3.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. T. B. Jervis, Engineers.
Capt. Palmer, M. L. Cavalry.
Asst. Surg. Cober Macnabb.
Lieut. Cornelis, 2d | 9 h Regt.
Asst. Surg. Sutherland, 2d | 9th. Regt.

Lieut. Randall, 1st | 5th Regt.
Lieut. C. H. Freeman, His Highness Nizam's Service.
Major D. Campbell 2d | 9th Regt.
Cadet G Constable, Infantry.
Asst. Surg. Charles Ducat.
Capt. H A. Hervey, 2d | Bat. 7th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Ensign Lang, 1st Bat. 11th Regt.
Surg. A. Paton, Surat Garrison.
Lieut. T. C. Parr, 1st | 4th Regt.
Capt. Graham, H. C. Marine.
Capt. Whitehill ——"
Asst. Surg. Glen ——"
Lieut. T. B Jervis, Engineers,
Lieut. E Willoughby, B. Qr. Mr.
Cornet C. Torin, 2d | Lt. Cy.
Ensign Muttlebury H. M. 69th Regt.
Major Gen. R. Cooke Staff.
Asst. Surg. Macdonel, European Regt.
Asst. Surg. J. N. Morris 4th Lt. Dragoons.
Ensign Charles Pavin, 1st | 4th Regt.
Lieut. Col. Mackonochie, 2d | 4th Regt.
Lieut. J. Simpson, 1st | 9th Regt.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 29, Ship Felicitas, P. Campbell, from Severndroog.

30, Grab Ship Candree, Nacqudah Cooty Coya, from Tellichery 13th January.

The H. C. Cruizer Vestal, Lieut. James W. Guy, from Bassadore, 6th January.

Feb. 2d, Ship Milford, R. Horwood, from England, 13th Sept.

PASSENGERS.

Per Felicetes.—Detachment 2d | 9th Regiment.

Per Milford.—Lady West, Mrs. Col. Baker, Mrs. Ducat left Sick at the Cape, Miss Baker, Sir Ed. West-Knt. Recorder of Bombay, Dr. Ducat, Capt. Lewis, H. C. Marine, Cadets Messrs. Constable, and Hart Mr. E. West Sec. to Sir Ed. West, Mr. W. Boyce Merchant Mr. Noton Free-Mariner.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 31st French Brig L'Eugenie, P. Caussad, to Malabar Coast.

Feb. 1st, Ship Sarah, (Free Trader,) John Thacker, to London.

4. Ship Phœnix, A. Weyton, to England.

PASSENGERS.

By Sarah.—Mrs. Colonel Ewart, Mrs. Murphey, Mrs. Ridge, Mrs. Bromly, Miss William, Miss Tucker, Major General John Baillie, Lieut. Col. Ewart C. B. H. M. 67th Regt. Captain James Tod, Capt. Dundas, of H. M. 47th Regt. Lieut. Ritherdon, Lieut. Robt. Thos. Ridge, Lt. J. Randall, Madras Infantry, Master Wm. Grant Kerr Baillie, Master F. Ewart, Master Wm. Ewart, Master John Ewart, Master Wm. Ashburner, Master. Wm. Wight,

SHIPS LOADING.

English—Ship Columbia, for London.
George the Fourth, for do.
Charlotte, for ditto.
Portsea, for Bengal.
Edmonstone, for China.
Lord Castle, for Bussorah.
Caroline, for ditto.
Brig Ariel, for Columbo.

Calcutta.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

JANUARY.

11. French ship Mercure, J. L. D. Chevelaur, commander, from Batavia 6th October.

Do. French brig Entreprenant, De Roguefeuil, from Bordeaux, 17th July, Bourbon and Mauritius 18th November.

12. Ship Ann and Amelia, J. Short, commander, from London 17th Aug.

Do. Ship Good Hope, —— from South America.

Do. Ship Eliza, —— from Batavia and Penang.

Do. Ship Bussorah Merchant, E. Hughes, commander, from Persian Gulph and Bombay 9th Nov.

Do. Ship Aram, J. Daniels, commander from Rangoon 1st Jan.

Do. Ship Eleanor, E. Tabor, from Penang 27th Dec.

Do. Brig St. Antonio, R. Spiers, commander, from Penang 27th Dec.

OFF CALCUTTA.

5. Marquis of Hastings.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per ship Charlotte, Capt. J. Lamb, from Cape of Good Hope—Mrs. Donnethorne, and Child, Mrs. Henderson, and Miss Rogers.—James Donnethorne, Esq. civil service, Lieutenant-Colonel William, Morison, C. B. and D. Henderson, Esq. Surgeon Madras establishment.

Per brig John Shore, Capt. Sutherland,—Mr. C. Grigg, and Mr. J. Taylor, country service.

Per Dutch ship Krimbang Jottie, Captain C. McLean —Mrs. Scott, and Child,—Mr. Scott, Mr. Deans, Mr. Wilson, and Dr. Vignalet.

Per ship Bussorah Merchant, from Bussorah and Bombay 9th November,—from Bombay, Lieut. Parlby, H. M. 4th Light Dragoons, Mr. Vickers, Mr. Ogilby, Aga Mald Serajee, his family and servants, Chitta Sing, state prisoner, his wife and servants.

Per brig St. Antonio, from Padang—Captain Carter, country service.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Brig Pallas, Captain Hamilton for New South Wales in a day or two.

Ship John Taylor, Capt. G. Atkinson, for Liverpool direct in a day or two.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

JANUARY.

6. Arab ship Mellichel Bhur, Nacoda —— for Judda.

Do. Portuguese ship Luz, Captain S. L. Ramos, for Macoa.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per ship INDIANA, Capt. Pearl, to the Eastward—Mr. and Mrs. Poynton,—J. Gordon, Esq. merchant, and Dr. Jameison.

Per ship JOHN TAYLOR, Capt. Geo. Atkinson, for Liverpool—William Thompson, Esq. and Captain Edward Lane, H. M. 24th Regiment

REMARKS.

The report from the Ann and Amelia states, that she brings "news of the death of Lord Londonderry."

The Eliza, from Batavia and Penang, is report to have brought news, that the British and other European Factories at China, were totally destroyed by fire whether by accident or otherwise it is not known."

Spoke the Charlotte, Capt. Stevenson, from China for Bombay, Dec. 4, 1822, in lat. 7 12 N. long. 79 35 East.

"The Bengal brig Lutchmy, which was cut off at Barrons at the latter end of 1821, still lies unclaimed at Tappanooly; the man who headed this piracy is settled as a broker at Amalabro.—The Commander of the brig was murdered, and his crew surrendered."

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations, on the 11th Inst.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain—H. C. ship Colsdtream.

Princess Charlotte, Capt. McKean, Princess Charlotte Capt. Lamb, and Krimbang Jattie, (Dutch) on their way to town.

Passed down—Indiana, Apolla, Luz, (P) Mellickel Bhur, (Arab) and Abasy, do.

KEDGEREE.

Remain—General Lecor, (P.) Earl Kellie, and Fattle Mobarruck, outward bound.

Proceeded down.—Bordeluis, (F.)

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remains—H. C. ship General Hewett,—Thames, —— Marchioness of Ely—Winchelsea and Warren Hastings,

SAUGUR.

H. M. frigate Glasgow, gone to sea 10th instant, at two a. m.—H. C. ships Dorsetshire, and William Money, ditto.

Madras.

ARRIVALS.

January 14th, Ship York, Captain James Talbut from London 18th, and Portsmouth 31st August, and Madeira 26th September.—Do. Brig Horatio, Captain John M. Bredwell, from Penang 31st Dec.—15th Ship Golconda, Captain J. J. E
8th January —18th, Ship Moir
from Calcutta 9 h and Coringa

DEPARTU

January 15th, H. C. Ship Ast
Aldham, for London.—16th, Cutte
G. Lear, for Colombo.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN TH

Ship Ceres, Captain H. B. Pridha
Ship York, Captain James Talbut.
Ship Golconda, Captain J. J. Edwa
Ship Moira, Captain Hornblow.
Brig Rattamalla, Captain J. H. Bro
Brig Horatio Captain John M. Bred
Bark Dolphin Captain George East.
Bark George, Captain J. Poulson.
Schooner Highland Lass, Captain C.

General Register of Bi Births, and Death

Bombay.

MARIAGE.

On Saturday the 25 January 1823 at St. Thomas's Church by the Revd. Henry Davirs senior Chaplain, Captain Robert Graham to Mrs. F. Jolliffe,

BIRTH.

On Saturday the 1st Inst. at Poona the Lady of William Chaplin Esq. Commissioner in the Dekhan of a son.

DEATHS.

On Thursday the 30th of January Mr. J. Harrington Sub Conductor in the Ordnance Department, leaving a disconsolate Widow and child, and a circle of friends to deplore his irreparable loss.

At the Residency Bushire on the 22d Nov. Lt. H. J. Mifford, of the Madras N. I. His remains were deposited in the Cemetery of the Armenian, chapel at Bushire.

At Poona on the 23d Jan. Mrs. Anna de Vida, wife of Mr. Nicolao de Vida Clerk in the Commissoners Office leaving a disconsolate husband and Circle of friends to lament her loss.

At Mazagan on Monday last the 3d Instant departed this life Miss. Diana Hall, the second daughter of Mr. S. W. Henshaw, aged 14 years and two months, an amiable and dutiful Child.

On the 24th inst. Mr. George James Gracias a Native Doctor at the Tannah Hospital, and on the 26th Inst. his Wife Anna Maria de Rozario, leaving four disconsolate Children to lament their irreparable loss.

Died, in June last on her passage from Jamaica to England, in her 27th year, Catherine, the lady of Sir William Wiseman, Bart, and third daughter of Sir James Mackintosh M. P.

Calcutta.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th January, Mrs. C. W. Linstedt, of a daughter.

On the 5th January, the wife of Mr. W. H. Paine, of a daughter.

At Chinsurah on the 5th January, Mrs. W. Van thart, of a daughter.

At the Presidency on the 6th January, the lady of George Webb, Esq. Surgeon on the Bengal Medical Establishment, of a daughter.

On the 8th January Mrs. H. A. Elliott, of a Son.

At Garden Reach, the lady of Henry Hobhouse. Esq. of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 5th January, Mr, Henry Hume, late a Pensioner in the Honorable Company's Service,) aged 72 years and 7 months.

On the 11th January, at the house of Mr. Ravenscroft Mirzapore, Isabella Crosswell, aged 11 years and 8 months.

Madras.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday, the 18th instant. Mr. George Ayres to Constantia, the youngest Daughter of the late Mr. Robert Hervey, School-master at the Male Asylum Egmore.

BIRTHS.

On the 15th instant, at Mount Castlen au, Chingleput, the Lady of Thomas Boileau, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the morning of the 7th instant, at Cochin, Capt. Thos. Jackson, of the 2d Batt. 25th Regt. N. I.

At Pursewaukum, on the 14th inst. Miss Catherine Lawrence, second Daughter of Mr. P. Lawrence, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, aged 14 years.

Europe.

Died in London, 23d August, the Revd. Robert Bayens S. I. B. one of H. C. Chaplains on the Bombay Establishment.

Calcutta.

To the Editor of the Government Gazette. Calcutta.

SIR,

I beg leave by means of your paper to make known a rare and extraordinary occurrence which has recently taken place in the quarter where I reside. It is, the descent of a stone from the heavens. The spot where this phenomenon arose is distant from the place of my abode about five coss, in the vicinity of a town named Koourpoor, where is an out-station of Police dependent on the Court in which I at present officiate; and by the officer in charge of the Post, a communication was made me in writing of the event. The time of the occurrence was the evening of the 1st of December, and the particulars related of it are, that the attention of the inhabitants was attracted by a noise as of remote thunder, or distant discharges of Artillery, immediately following which the descent of the stone was observed, and it was afterwards found by those at hand and others whom the unusual sound had called abroad, deeply buried in the earth. The violence of the fall occasioned its dispersion into many fragments, of which the villagers possessed themselves; but my informant was in time to procure four of these, which I now have by me. The substance is of great gravity; within, of a light ash colour, gritty, and interspersed with shining particles, apparently of iron ore; the exterior surface is smooth, but irregular and indented as if by the action of water, of a deep black as though stained with gun-powder; and I could fancy it to have a sulphurous smell. This I believe, to correspond with the description of thoses stones which, by a similar accident with that here recorded, have appeared in Europe [illegible]e lightest of the portions I have [illegible]ained weighs 5½-lbs, and the three [illegible]ther are equal to 11-lbs. and a [illegible] In conjunction with this phenoa Meteor of considerable magni[illegible]ppeared, which was seen at the [illegible]here my residence is fixed, and [illegible]n illumination sufficiently strong [illegible]o for a few minutes the whole [illegible] An event which European intelligence, fails to account for, may be supposed to have excited no small degree of awe and admiration amongst the superstitious natives; and I understand that the fragments of the stone that have been secured by them, have been consecrated and converted into Thakoors and Deotas. It is to be remarked that neither throughout the day nor at the time of this occurrence, was any thing observable contrary to the general appearance of the atmosphere at the season now prevailing. Interrogatories to the eye witnesses of this event have been transmitted by tme for answer, but I doubt whether these queries will elicit much more information than that already gained; ascertaining, however, the weight of the several pieces of the stones which the villagers have retained will lead to an estimate of its gravity when entire, which I suspect must have been very great. I have neither leisure nor ability to speculate on the nature and origin of this remakable occurrence, therefore limit my communication to the simple narrative of the fact, and leave it to your more philosophic readers to consider and discuss it scientifically.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient humble Servant,
H. NISBET.

Bhitoura, Futtihpoor, District of Allahabad, 17th December, 1822.

The Bengal brig LUTCHMY, which was cut off at Barroos at the latter end of 1821 still lies unclaimed at Tappanooly, the man who headed this piracy, is settled as a Broker at Analabro. The Commander of the Brig was murdered, and his crew surrendered.

Ship David Scott.

We have very great pleasure in being obligingly made the channel of submitting the following gratifying correspondence to the public.—The DAVID SCOTT is a noble Bombay-built ship of 800 tons, and will leave this about the middle of next month. Her accomodations, we understand, are excellent; and of Captain BUNYON's qualification it is needless for us to say a word, since the subjoined is ample testimony in their favour:—

David Scott; Saugor Roads, Dec. 16, 1822

MY DEAR SIR,—I feel great pleasure in communicating to you the enclosed, and I avail myself of this opportunity of expressing to you my particular thanks, for the great kindness and attention I have experienced from you through the whole course of our voage; and with the most sincere good wishes for your future welfare, I remain, my dear Sir, your faithful servant.

R. HENRY BLOSSET.

Capt. Bunyon, Commander of the David Scott

DEAR SIR,—Being on the eve of separation from each other, after a voyage protracted by adverse circumstances to a greater length of time than usual, we feel it to be only an act of justice to return you our warmest thanks for your kind attentions and gentlemanly conduct towards us; and we request your acceptance of our most hearty good wishes for your future success and happiness.

R. Henry Blosset; J. H. Harrington; W. H. Perkins, Lieut. Col. Major Smithwaite; Mrs. Sandford; Welby Northmore, Chaplain; Geo. Wm. Crawford, Chaplain; R. Arnold, Chaplain; Francis T. Kirchhoffer, Chaplain; John James Pemberton; Edw. Simons, Capt. James Fisher; J. W. O. Stephen; R. B. Hamilton; J. N. Macoraine, Cadet; Hugh Fraser, J. Thomson, P. Humfray, Wm. Jackson; M. W. Gilmore; C. Pickering, W. C. J. Lewin; G. Smithwite.

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to express my warmest thanks for your very gratifying letter and its enclosure, and at the same time to assure you that the pleasure I experienced on the receipt of them has not a little been enhanced by the channel through which it was conveyed.

Your acceptance of my best wishes for your welfare and happiness will confer an additional obligation on your obliged and faithful servant,

GEORGE BUNYON.

To Sir H. Blosset. &c. &c.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

David Scott, Saugor Roads, Dec. 16, 1822.

It is with feelings of peculiar gratification I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your very handsome testimony of approbation.

The desire of pleasing, which I trust has never been wanting on my part, has I am sure, on your's ever been met with a wish of being satisfied; and although our passage has been tedious, its unavoidable delays have been encountered with patience, which I regret should have been so often called into exercise.

May I beg the favour of your acceptance of my sincerest thank and most cordial wishes for the welfare and happiness of you all.

I have the honour to remain, your very faithful servant,

GEORGE BUNYON.

To the Hon. Sir H. Blosset &c. &c. &c.

Calcutta Journal, January 13.

An *Extraordinary Government Gazette* on Monday last announced the resignation of his high office of Gov. Genl. by the Marquess of HASTINGS, and of the instalment of the Honorable JOHN ADAM, Esq. in the same. In the evening of Monday his Honor the Governor General entertained a party at dinner at the Government House, to which heads of departments and several of the principal Gentlemen of the presidency had been invited.

India Gaz. Jan. 16.

THERMOMETRICAL TABLE.

CALCUTTA.—FOURTH WEEK IN DECEMBER

*** *Thermometer placed at a North Window in the Shade.*

December 1822.		Degs.	*December* 1822.		Degs.
Sunday 22d	6½ A. M.	53	Friday 27th	6½ A. M.	56
	11½ M.	67		6½ P. M.	66
	5 P. M.	69	Saturday 28th	6½ A. M.	56
Monday 23d	7 A. M.	49		12 M.	72
	1 P M.	71		5½ P. M.	69
	5 P. M.	69	Sun. 29th	6½ A. M.	51
Tues. 24th	9 A M	68		4 P. M.	73
	1½ P. M	70	Mon 30th	6½ A. M.	51
	5 P. M	70		12 M	72
Wed. 25th	6½ A M.	49		5 P. M.	70
	1½ P. M.	72	Tues 31st	8 A. M.	55
Thursday 26th	6½ A. M.	55		1½ P. M.	73
	1 P. M.	75		4½ P. M.	71
	4 P M.	73	Lowest Ditto		49
Highest Range		73			

Average Medium. 61

MEDICAL REPORT.

The range of the Thermometer continues much the same, as during the preceding week, and the Fogs as heavy and dense; cautions against exposure to them cannot be too often or too forcibly enjoined, much severe illness being thus occasioned, and especially with delicate Females and Children.

The general average of Disease continues much the same in *kind* but rather less in *degree;* complaints of the Chest and Bowels are the prevailing forms with the same variety of effects arising from *Common* Colds as before. Invalids and delicate constitutions, especially among Females, are influenced in a greater degree, requiring a greater attentiou to themselves: and *Children* have their susceptibility acted upon more generally P.

Durhamtolah, Jan. 2*d*, 1823.

Madras.

January 17.

The first Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery for this year commenced at the Court House on the Beach on Wednesday forenoon, pursuant to Proclamation.

The following Gentlement composed the Grand Jury.

The Hon. L. G. K. Murray, Foreman.

James Cochrane,	Herbert Ryder,
George E. Russell,	E. J. Gasc-oigne,
Thomas Daniel,	John William Daro,
William Oliver,	James Graham,
T. A. Oakes,	A. Willock,
John McKerrell,	J. C. Morris,
J. W. Lewis,	David Leighton,
Edward B. Wrey,	Edward Gordon,
Jonathan D. G eig,	William Hart, and
William D. Brodie,	J. Beaumont, Esquires,

Mr. Justice Franklin charged the Jury in a short but able address. The learned Judge commenced by congratulating them on the comparatively light Calendar of the Session, and attributed this satisfactory state of things to the vigilance and efficiency of the Police and Magistracy of the Settlement, to whom he paid a high complement. After some other general preliminary observations his Lordship proceeded to comment on such cases in the Calendar as appeared to require particular notice, in the course of which he laid down some excellant rules for the guidance and assistance of the Jury. We regret that the pressure of the important intelligence from Europe received within the last two day's will prevent our reporting a more particular account of his Lordship's charge—The Court was occupied all day yesterday with the trial of two Natives for a Burglary.

Ceylon.

December 31,

Subscription for the Suffering Irish.

The last acconnt from Ireland prove too clearly, that the dreadfnl scarcity in that Country, further aggravated by the misery of infectious disease, would probably be protracted far beyond the Season of the late harvest, and even to a period of the ensuing year; when assistantce from the remotest parts of the world might not be offered too late.

As the ensuing month will present opportunities of immediate remittance to Europe, it is proposed to open a Subscription in *Ceylon* for the purpose of contributing to the relief of the *Suffering Irish.*

It can only be necessary to make known this opportunity of alleviating the calamities of thousands and tens of thousands of human beings, suffering as these unhappy people appear, from in contestible evidence, to suffer. The statements in the public papers, which afflict the feelings of every humane heart, need not repetition to excite benevolence. Misery in its most dreadful forms is wanting one of the fairest portions of the globe, and as men, as christians, and as fellow eubjects, it is our duty, and unquestionably our wish, to come forward with such assistance as we can offer.

Subscriptions will be received at the General Treasury at Colombo, and by the Collectors at the several Stations in the Maritime Districts, and by the Revenue Commissioner and Agents of Government in the Kandyan Provinces.

Subscriptions already notified.

The Hon. the Lieut. Governor, 50 Guineas.

The Hon. Sir H. Giffard, Chief Justice, 500 Rix Dollars.

Nagpore.

ADDRESS FROM NAGPORE.

The following Address from the British Inhabitants of the Nagpore Territories was presented to the Marquess of Hastings by Lieut. Colonel O'Brien, Commanding the 6th Light Cavalry.

To His Excellency the Most Noble Francis, Marquess of Hastings, K. G. G. C. B. *Governor General, &c. &c. &c.*

We the undersigned British Inhabitants of the Nagpoor reserved and acquired Territories, beg leave to approach your Lordship with the expression of our unfeigned regret at the prospect of your approaching departure from India.

Few situations can be better calculated to enable Individuals to appreciate the value of your Excellency's Administration to the best interests of humanity, than that which we at present reside. A country formerly a prey to the miseries of anarchy and misrule; and to the unceasing scourge of Pindarry incursions, now enjoying the blessings of order, peace, and growing prosperity through British exertion directed by your Excellency, is a spectacle equally gratifying to us as men and as Britons. Participating in the general admiration of your actions both Civil and Military, crowned as they have been with unparalleled success, and not confined to this field alone, but embracing in their objects and effects, the whole Continent of India, we yet read more distinctly the characters of your renown in their results on the comforts and the happiness of the Inhabitants of these territories, and can boldly form our opinion from this local observation, on the bearings and tendency of your measures in their more extended scale.

Those measurers we may presume to say will confer blessings on the Natives of India, which will carry your name down to the latest posterity as the Benefactor and Father of millions; and on the permanent affection and gratitude which such a Character has inspired from the Throne to the Cottage, our Empire in the East so greatly strengthened and enlarged both by Policy and Arms, under your Lordship's Administration, must ultimately rest as its surest Foundation. Your Excellency has yielded to none of your predecessors in your efforts to confirm these feelings in the hearts of our Native subjects, whilst in extending the sphere of our political relations far beyond their former bounds, you have interwoven with them active and efficient primciples of improvement in the Native Governments, by the operation of which the same feelings will be associated, throughout every Region where the British Arms have been extended with the remembrance of your Victories.

We fervently wish your Excellency the long enjoyment of your health, and of that happiness which must result from the consciousness of having laboured with ardor and success for so many years in the service of your country and of mankind.

(Here follow the Signature.)

To this Address the Marquess of Hastings was pleased to make the following reply.

Gentlemen.

It was impossible that the Address with which you have honored me should not awaken in me peculiar Animation and Pride. Could I peruse it and not feel the full value of a Compliment in which so many of the Heroes of Seetabuldee and Soonee had concurred? I do know how to estimate it.

The Portraiture which you furnish of the altered Condition of the Country around you is most gratifying. The Contrast between its present Prosperity and its former deplorable State, cannot be regarded without Exultation. Such consequences from our Superiority are the true Triumph of Britain; and the reflection is cheering to all of us that we have contributed towards such a Trophy to her name.

Believe that the kind wishes which you have done me the Honor to express for my future Welfare are returned to each of you with cordial Earnestness by

Your faithful and obedient Servan

Dec. 15, 1822. HASTINGS.

Singapore.

ADDRESS FROM SINGAPORE.

To the Most Noble Frencis, Marquess o[f Hast]tiongs, K. G. G. C. B. &c. &c

My Lord.

We the undersigned European an[d] Inhabitants of Singapore embrace th[e] of your Lordship's approaching de[parture]

your Native Country to join in the Common Expression of admiration which your Lordship's Public Services have called for from your Sovereign and your Country, and which have been re-echoed in this part of the Globe wherever the British name is known. We are, above all, proud in behalf of our Country, of the pure example which your Lordship's personal and public conduct has exhibited among distant Stranger of British humanity and Generosity throughout your long administration.

Our peculiar gratitude is due to your Lordship as Inhabitants of a Settlement which is the first recorded example of a truly free Commerce. The rapid and unparalleled prosperity of this Establishment planned under your Lordship's auspices, and maintained against jealous Rivalry by the Vigour and firmness of your Counsels, attest the wisdom of your views. You found it, less than four years ago, a village of a Couple of Hundred idle Malayan fishermen, and it is now a Colony of 10,000 industrious inhabitants collected from every quarter, and living together in peace and harmony under the magic Auspices of that freedom and those principles which your Lordship, has established and confirmed.

We respectfully take leave of your Lordship, hoping you may enjoy in the bosom of your Family and your Country, all the Happiness and all the Honors which should be the Reward of a life passed in the Common Service of Humanity and your Country.

We are, with the utmost respect, my Lord, Your Lordship's Most Obedient, Devoted, Humble Servants.

SIGNED BY 50 NAMES.

REPLY OF THE MARQUESS OF HASTINGS.

HONORABLE SIR AND GENTLEMEN,

Accept my Sincere Thanks for the obliging Address with which you have honoured me. It is flattering to the honest Feelings which give to each of us a Pride in the Character of this Government that you are enabled to assure me the object and mode of effecting the recent extensive Changes in Central India, have been justly understood—If the States in your Neighbourhood shall be satisfied, that we did make War, but thro' imperious necessity, and did not urge our Successes beyond what the Exigency required, the Moderation must Command their confidence, and will thence advance the Commercial Interests of our Country, while it exalts her Reputation.

The description you give of the surprisingly rapid increase of Population at Singapore is an exhilarating proof of that Confidence; since nothing could induce Settlers to flock thither from other Quarters but their sense of the Security and Superior Advantage which they would enjoy under British Rule. That the prosperity of Singapore may be permanent, and that it may in a special degree attach upon you Honorable Sir, as well as upon each of those who joined you in conferring on me the Honor which I am acknowledging, is the fervent wish of

Your Most Obedient and Humble Servant,
(Signed) HASTINGS:

Java.

ERUPTION IN JAVA.

By letters from Batavia, dated in the middle of November, we learn that the Mountain, in Preanger Regencies, situated to the Southward of Sumedang, an eruption from which had a short time before done considerable injury to the surrounding country, had again exploded in a most awful manner, discharging volumes of smoke and flame, and masses of rock, some of which even at a considerable distance, exceeding 20 feet in diameter. Upwards of 6000 inhabitants have been destroyed, and the surrounding country to the distance of 20 miles has been completely devastated. The Government Coffee Gardens within that range have been nearly all destroyed, and the sawas or rice fields have suffered considerably, as well from the shower of ashes as from the inundation caused by the rivers being blocked up by the masses of rock which were emitted. The explosion was distinctly heard at Samarang, a distance of more than 150 miles in a direct line. Government are said to have prohibited all visits to the scene, for what reason it is not easy to imagine.

Penang.

DECEMBER 4, 1822.

The Ship John Adams, Captain John Brown, from S.am——and Singapore 23d ultimo, having on board John Crawfurd, Esq. Agent for the Governor General and Suite, anchored in the harbour on Monday morning. Mr. Crawfurd landed the same evening, at a quarter past 5 o'clock, under the usual salute.

English News.

THE OBSERVER.

THE EAST AND WEST INDIA INTERESTS.

A dispute, of very considerable importance, agitates at the present moment, two of the greatest bodies of the commercial world—the East India Company and the West India Merchants and Planters. The case stands thus:—By the 53d of George III. technically called the Charter Act of the Company, the trade to the East Indies was thrown open to the public, on condition that the private trader should not be allowed to navigate vessels of less than three hundred and fifty tons burden. As this cramped the energies of the merchants, who were anxious to embark in Eastern commerce, a bill was recently introduced to the House of Commons, by the President of the Board of Control, the object of which was, to consolidate all the acts relative to the private trade in India; and application was made to the Company, to give up that part of their chartered right which empowered them to refuse private vessels of less then three hundred and fifty tons admissions to their settlements. The ground on which the request is made, is perfectly fair. At present vessels of the smallest tonnage may clear out from Gibraltar or Malta, or from any port belonging to a power in amity with this country, for India; and it was felt naturally enough, that to refuse the same privilege to the British merchant, was an invidious and anomalous act. The Company, it appears, are not unwilling to concede this point; but they ask, in return—1st, That India-built ships should be admitted to the full benefit of British registry—that is, that they may be allowed to enter into the general trade of the country,—of which they were deprived by the act of the 55th Geo. III.. and 2dly.. That the heavy duty of East India sugar should be repealed—so that the East and West India manufacturer of that article should have an equal chance in the home-market. The interest of the consumer, comprising the great body of the people of this country, is intimately connected with this question. In our opinion the argument is wholly in favour of the East Indian. If the duty be taken off from East India sugar, that article may be procured at a much cheaper rate than it can now be obtained. But independently of the great mass of Consumers, the manufacturer, the agriculturist, the India British capitalist, and the Company, in the capacity of sovereigns have a vast deal staked on the issue of this contest. With respect to the first mentioned body, it is not pehaps generally known, that the quantity of manufactured cottons, exported to India, in 1793, only amounted in value to 156l; but that in the year 1813, it rose to 701,000l., and is now upwords of 1,000,000l., with every prospect of being infinitely increased by prudent management. The persons employed in those manufactures, are, of course, prevented from coming on the parish, and thus a considerable burden is kept from the shoulders of the agricultural interest. But how is this trade to be kept up? The native population of India cannot pay for our manufactures in specie; and if, by prohibiting duties, strick as those laid on sugar, and in a very considerable degree, on raw cotton, we prevent the British manufacturer from receiving the produce of India, in return for our goods, the trade must necessarily be annihilated. Those duties, also must have a baneful effect on the interests of the Company, as sovereigns. The Marquis of Hastings, by a master-stroke of policy, very acceptable to those who were debtors, not quite so acceptable to the creditors, relieved the home treasury of the Company from the payment of 1,000,000l., annually, being half the interest of the debt, which he transferred to the treasury of Bengal. Now, how is the remaining million payable in this country to be provided for? Either by shipments of produce to be sold in England, or by the importation of specie. Two of the principal articles of India produce, sugar and cotton, are nearly excluded from the British market. The only other mode, therefore, is by the importation of specie. This may go on for a year or two (and, we understand, at this moment half-a-million of specie has been embarked for this country); but, if the system be long continued, India will be drained of specie; the price of those articles, particularly of grain, on which the revenue of the country mainly depends, will fall in value: and the country will exhibit one scene of distress and litigation. A more liberal system of policy can alone avert those evils."

Government Gazette, January 16.

A ROYAL TAILOR.—"When," said Napoleon, "I was at Tilsit, with the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia, *I was the ignorant of the three in military affairs.* two sovereigns, especially the King of were completely *au fait* as to the buttons there ought to be in front how many behind, and the mann skirts ought to be cut. Not a t knew better than King Fred measures of cloth it took to m fact," continued he, laughing in comparison with them

tormented me with questions about matters belonging to tailors, of which I was entirely ignorant, though, in order not to affront them, I answered them just as gravely as if the fate of an army depended upon the cut of a jacket. When I went to see the King of Prussia, instead of a library, I found he had a large room, like an arsenal, furnished with shelves and pegs, in which were placed fifty or sixty jackets of various modes. Every day he changed his fashion, and put on a different one. He was a tall dry-look-ing fellow, and would give a good idea of *Don Quixote*. He attached more importance to the cut of a dragoon or a hussar uniform than was necessary for the salvation of a kingdom. At Jena his army performed the finest and most showy manœuvres possible, but I soon put a stop to their *coglioneric*, and taught them that to fight and to execute dazzling manœuvres and wear splendid uniforms were very different affairs. If," added he, "the French army had been commanded by a tailor, the King of Prussia would certainly have gained the day, from his superior knowledge in that art; but as victories depend more upon the skill of the general commanding the troops, than upon that of the tailor who makes their jackets, he consequently failed."—*Voice from St. Helena* vol. ii. p. 42—49.

THE COURIER, August 19.

THE KING'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

(FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF SATURDAY.

Admiralty Office, August 17.

A dispatch has been received from Commodore Sir Charles Paget, dated off Berwick, the 13th instant, reporting, that after very tempestuous wheather on the preceding night, the King, in his Majesty's yacht the Royal George, reached the entrance of the Firth of Forth on the morning of the 13th, but that the wind blowing with great violence from the west north west, and a good deal of sea getting up, the Commodore felt it his duty to advise his Majesty to anchor for shelter in Berwick Roads, which was accordingly done, at nine A. M. the Royal Sovereign yacht being in company.

His Majesty remained in perfectly good health; and it was his Majesty's intention, as soon as the weather should moderate, to proceed to the Firth.

A further dispatch, dated the 14th, from Leith Roads, announces that, at two P. M. on that day, the King had reached that anchorage, in his Majesty's yacht Royal George, attended by the other yachts and the rest of the squadron.

EDINBURGH GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,—

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14.

[redacted]ajesty having been pleased to fix the [redacted]welve o'clock to-morrow, the 15th of [redacted]his landing at Leith, the procession, [redacted]red by the Edinburgh Gazette [redacted]of the 10th instant, 'will be rea[redacted]m Queen-street, at ten o'clock, [redacted]n prescribed, with these al[redacted]

[redacted]ndance of the Peers is not

[redacted]ieutenant of Mid Lothian, on horseback, will follow, instead of preceding the carriages of the Officers of State.

3d. That after the keys of the city shall have been delivered to his Majesty, the carriage of the Lord Provost will fall into the procession immediately behind the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Mid Lothian, and the carriages with the Magistrates of Edinburgh will fall in behind the Deputy Lieutenants of the county.

MELVILLE. W. RAE.
W. DUNDAS. D. BOYLE.

EDINBURGH THURSDAY, AUG. 15.

The appearance of this city and its evirons, from an early hour this morning, was singularly interesting. The shops were all closed, and all public business suspended, except the duty of paying homage to the King. The earlier part of the morning was rather bleak and gloomy, but it cleared up before 10 o'clock, and the picturesque objects which met the eye, when turned either to the Firth of Forth or the mountainous scenery at the opposite side of Edinburgh, surpassed any spectacle ever seen in this metropolis. The Firth of Forth is itself, under any circumstances, a beautiful prospect—no shore view can be more full of objects calculated to improve the *coup d' œil* of a pageant. The bard of Scotland has truly described it in his lines—

"Yonder the shores of Fife you saw;
Here Preston-bay and Berwick-law;
And broad between them rolled
The gallant Firth the eye might note,
White sails go forth or come to boat,
Like emeralds chased in gold."

But when to these natural beauties were superaded the splendor of the royal shipping, occupying an octangular position in the water, at nearly equal distances from the royal yacht,—

"And on the north within the ring,
Appeared the form of England's King;"

the streamers from these ships of war, and particularly from the Admiral's ship, which was decorated with all the colours of the rainbow, forming an arch along her rigging from stem to stern; the expanse of the sea in this part of the harbour, covered with small boats and pleasure yachts, filled with elegantly dressed people, anxious, by entering within the lines of the ships of war, to catch a passing glance of the royal yacht—when this assemblage of interesting objects was taken together, it is impossible to conceive a more beautiful combination of attractive scenery and gay bustle. What made the appearance of the city more characteristic was, that each person seemed engaged in promoting the arrangements, and every place had an occupier. Calton-hill, Salisbury Craigs, and the Castle, were covered with people who seemed content to partake of the scene below them, by such aid as their telescopes could furnish them, and their view of the royal squadron was certainly the best. The peopled summit of these bleak eminences, the unusual display in modern times, upon such precipitous cliffs, of lines of artillery, the steady and military air of the soldiers who had charge of the guns, the appropriate and tower-like object presented by Nelson's pillar amongst this busy crowd, and the still grander and stupendous structure of the Castle on the adjoining hill, where,

"Highest and midmost was descried,
The royal banner floatig wide,"

presented a combination of objects to which no description can do adequate justice. While the people on the stupendous hills which overlook the city were thus engaged, the corporate bodies of citizens were equally active in taking up the positions assigned them for assisting in the grand ceremonial of receiving his Majesty. The principal inhabitants of Leith assembled, at ten o'clock, in the High School yard, some dressed in full black, others in blue and nankeen or white trowsers (the optional dress,) each with a St. Andrew's cross, and white rod; they afterwards took their station in the following order:—

BERNARD-STREET, SOUTH SIDE.

1. From the triumphal arch to Quality-street, the Incorporation of Shipmasters.
2. From Quality-street to Charlotte-street, the different Incorporation of Trades, joined by the Society of St. Crispin.
3. From Charlotte-street to Coatfield-lane, the Incorporation of Carters.
4. From Coatfield-lane to Leith-walk, the Society of Carpenters, Cork-cutters, in the order here mentioned, and other tradesmen not named.

BERNARD-STREET, NORTH-SIDE.

1. From the trumphal arch to the corner of Mr. Scarth's house, the Incorporation of Maltmen.
2d. From the north-corner of the Assembly Rooms to Charlotte-street, the Merchant Company.
3. From Charlotte-street to the Links-lane, the Incorporation of Porters and the different Societies.
4. From the Links-lane to Leith-walk, Ropemarkers and other tradesmen: Rope makers on the right.

While these preparations were carrying on in Leith, similar arrangements for marshalling the citizens of Edinburgh were taking place in that metropoolis. At ten o'clock large bodies assembled in Queen-street, to the west of North St. David street. At the same time the Lord Provost and Corporation assembled in their full robes, and with all the insignia of office, and moved forwards towards the barrier in front of Union-street, Leith-walk, the place fixed for his Majesty's reception upon entering the city. The Corporation arrived on this spot at eleven o'clock. The Members present were the Right Hon. William Arbuthnot, Lord Provost and Lord Lieutenant of the city; the Bailiies and Deputy Lieutenants, Alexander Henderson, Thomas Blackwood John Smith, and Johon Lyall, Esqs.; the Lord Dean of Guild, A. Dickson Esq. treasurer; John Manderston, Esq., the old Provost, together with the Old Baillies. Dean of Guild Treasurer, Merchants, Counsellors, Trades' Counsellors, Ordinary and Extraordinary Council, Deacons, &c. in all the paraphernalia of their respective offices. The gate at the barrier was not rustic, as was at first mentioned; but plain and resembling one of ordinary architectural form. It was surmounted by the corporation colours, and among them on ancient one, said to have been used formerly in Palestine; its tattered appearance secured it a claim for having been on service in holy, or unholy wars.

The *coup d'œil* from the barrier down the spacious avenue of Leith-walk was extremely

picturesque—there were few areas in front of the houses without balconies and temporary platforms raised for the accommodation of spectators, some of which were neat, and decorated with appropriate flags and devices; they were chiefly filled by elegantly dressed ladies—many attired in the national tartan costume, and all with the Scottish favours provided for the occasion. The pathways were crowded by persons of every condition, who preferred to occupy a position in this walk, rather than expose themselves to the pressure in the narrower streets through which his Majesty had first to pass upon his landing at Leith. The streets were lined with the Military and Yeomanry of the garrison; the windows and tops of the houses were filled with spectators. At an early hour the different military bodies appointed to escort his Majesty from Leith moved forward to their respective destinations, the Highlanders playing the favourite airs of the clans with their singularly discordant instruments. The archers presented an interesting and chivalrous appearance: a finely fitted tartan uniform, with the white muslin ruff of the time of Queen Elizabeth, the ornamented bow, quiver of arrows, broad plain yellow leather belt, half concealing the *couteau de chasse*, and these equipments worn by young gentlemen mostly of good stature and graceful appearance, gave them a chivalrous air, and sustained the poet's description—

"Each chosen for an archer good.
"Knew hunting craft by lake or wood;
"Each one a six foot bow could bend,
"And far a cloth yard shaft could send;
"Each held a bow spear tough and strong,
"And at their belts their quivers hung."

One division of the archers took up a station next the platform, where the King landed, under the command of the Earl of Elgin: a remaining division of this occupied a part of the court-yard of Holyrood-house, under the orders of their commander, the Earl of Hopetoun. While these arrangements were making, the heralds moved backwards and forwards, appointing the stations of official personages. The novelty of the heralds dresses, though inferior to the gorgeous display made by similar pesonages in London, seemed very attractive here—

"Each at his trump a banner wore,
"Which Scotland's royal scutcheon bore,
"In painted tabards proudly showing,
"*Gules, argent, or*, and *azure* glowing."

At half past eleven o'clock, the whole of the civil and military arrangements for receiving his Majesty were completed with excellent precision, and according to the prescribed form: the utmost order prevailed both in Edinburgh and Leith. At the latter place the *coup d'œil* was extremely attractive. The quay for the royal landing was principally occupied by the chief constables, under the superintendence of Mr. Scarth, the moderator; the Scotch Greys, the Mid Lothian yeomanry, the archers, and detachments of highlanders, also occupying their respective positions. The whole of the Pier extending from this quay to the water's edge was covered with seats filled by well dressed people. The opposite quay (next the Custom-house had also seats, similarly occupied, under the direction of the special constables. The drawbridge was uplifted to prevent accidents by any rush across that communication, and the extremities were fitted up with platforms, chiefly filled by ladies. The space between the portcullis, which otherwise would have presented, a broken and dangerous object, was occupied by the stern of a large ship, which was neatly adorned with branches of trees and heath flowers, and which also afforded accommodation form a number of persons. Above was an extraordinary spectacle; the vessels in the river had all squared their yards, and on them stood, forming straight lines, rising pyramidally to the topmast, a number of sailors with white trowers, who shouted repeatedly, as the music of the Highlanders played on the ground. The particular spot prepared for his Majesty's landing was as near as possible to that used on similar occasions by former Monarchs. It was exactly opposite the Custom-house, and about 100 yards from the lower drawbride, which is already described. A floating platform was provided for the occasion, and ingeniously constructed so as to enable his Majesty to land either at low or high water—a broad flight of 20 steps, covered with scarlet cloth on a grey ground, was attached to this floating platform, and communicated with the quay; another platform, was erected for his Majesty to stand upon while receiving the homage of those deputed to tender their first congratulations upon his touching the shores of Scotland; and this platform extended to the drawbridge, where his Majesty's carriage was in waiting. Upon it stood in readiness to receive his Majesty, William Child, Esq, Admiral of the town, (a local civil officer); John Macfie, Esq., the senior magistrate of Leith; James Resch and Abraham Newton, Esqrs., the other resident magistrates, in their corporate gowns with their several assistants, Besides these local magistrates, who were ex officio the principal superintendents, there were also on the platform, the Marquis of Lothian, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, in full military uniform, wearing the star and riband of the order of the Thistle; the Earl of Fife, attired as a Spanish Grandee; Earl Cathcart, who is Lord Vice-Admiral, but he wore a military uniform; the Marquis of Winchelsea, dressed in the Windsor blue, as Lord Chamberlain; Lord Charles Bentinck, in the same uniform, as Treasurer of the Household; the Lord President of the Court of Session, the Right Hon. Charles Hope of Granton; the Lord Chief Baron, the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Shepherd; Right Honourable W. Adam, Lord Chief Commissioner; the Lord Justice Clerk, the Right Honourable David Boyle; the Lord Advocate, Sir William Rae; the Right Honourable William Dundas, Lord Register, all in full uniform, together with their several attendants. The whole of these arrangements being completed at half past eleven o'clock, the utmost suspense was felt in the short space which elapsed before the firing of the signal gun, to notify the King's departure from the Royal yatch. At five minutes before 12, this gun was discharged: it was re-echoed by the battery from the fort, and from all the stations around the city. The discharge of the artillery was hailed by shouts from the pier, from the multitude there assembled, who could see the approach of his Majesty. In a quarter of an hour the guard-boats from the several ships of war attached to the Royal squadron rowed into the river, near the Custom-house, and lay on their oars opposite the landing platform. The fourth launch, bearing the royal standard, conveyed his Majesty, who sat between the Marquis of Conyngham and Lord Graves. Sir W. Keppel and one or two of the other Equeries were also in the launch. Col. Thornton, Admiral Sir E. Nagle, and other personages of the royal household, had landed from one of the previous boats. His Majesty was dressed in a full Admiral's uniform, with a gold laced hat in which he wore the cross of St. Andrew, and a large thistle. He took off his hat, and bowed repeatedly to the congratulations of the people as he rowed alongside the quay. The royal barge was steered by Commodore Sir Edward Paget. Upon its arrival at the foot of the steps of the platform, his Majesty was assisted from the launch by the Marquis of Conyngham and Lord Charles Bentinck. The Marquis of Winchelsea fell upon his knees to receive his Sovereign. The King spoke affably to the Marquis of Lothian and the other Scottish Noblemen as he ascended the steps leading to the quay. Upon his landing on the upper platform on the quay, he was received, with the usual obeisance, by Mr. Macfie, the Senior Magistrate of Leith, who addressed his Majesty as follows:—

"May it please your Majesty—I have the honour to congratulate your Majesty in the name of the Magistrates and community of the town of Leith, upon your auspicious arrival in this your ancient kingdom of Scotland."

The King received Mr. Macfie and the other Magistrates in the most gracious manner, and condescended to express his satisfaction at the excellent order and convenience of the preparations which were formed under their directions for his accommodation in landing. His Majesty then passed along to the extremity of the platform, where his open carriage, drawn by eight beautiful bays, and in the state harness, state liveries, &c., awaited his reception.

After the King took his seat, the Duke of Dorset and the Marquis of Winchelsea, occupied the opposite one. His Majesty continued to bow to the multitude who cheered him. As he entered his carriage, at 25 minutes past 12 o'clock, the cavalry, infantry, archers, and Highlanders, presented in their respective forms of exercise their salute, amid the firing of the artillery:—

"The guards their mortice pikes advanced,
"The trumpets flourished brave,
"The cannon from the ramparts glanced,
"And thundering welcome gave."

In the midst of this profusion of compliments, and although his Majesty affably conversed for a minute or two with those whom he recognised, he evidently laboured under a depression of spirits. Although in apparent good health, his features were pale, and their cast sombre and thoughtful. This dejection was attributed to the death of the Marquis of Londonderry.

As soon as his Majesty had taken his seat in his carriage, the procession set out in the following order:—

A division of Scotch Greys..
Deputy Lieutenants, in green coats, mounted.
Two Pipers.
General Graham Stirling and Tail.
Barons of Exchequer.
Lord Clerk Register.
Lords of Justiciary and Session, in carriages.
Marquis of Lothian, Lord Lieutenant, mounted.
City Officers.
Lord Provost, in carriage of six.
Magistrates and Council, in carriages.
Two Heralds, mounted.
Three Trumpeters Mid-Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry.
Squadron Mid Lothian Yeomanry.
Two Highland Pipers.
Captain Campbell, and Tail of Breadalbane.
Squadron Scotch Greys.
Two Highland Pipers.
Colonel Stewart of Garth and Celtic Club.
Sir Evan M'Gregor mounted on horseback, and Tail of M'Gregor,
Two Equeries on horseback.
Sir Alexander Keith, Knight Marischal on a black horse.
Pages and Grooms,
Sheriff mounted.
Sheriff Officers.
Glengarry mounted, and Grooms.
Young Glengarry and Two Supporters—Tail.
Four Herald Trumpeters.
White Rod, mounted, and Equerries.
Lord Lyon Depute, mounted, and Grooms.
Earl of Errol, Lord High Constable, in a Lancer uniform mounted.
Two Heralds, mounted.
Squadron Scotch Greys.
Royal Carriage and Six.
Ten Royal Footmen, two and two.
The Yeomen of the Guard, in their Tower dress.

Archers / Greys — HIS MAJESTY. — Archers / Greys.

Each flank under the command of the Earl of Elgin

Ensign G. nera , Dragoon Guards, and General
A. Duff, Brigadier-General, Dragoon Guards,
Highland Gentlemen.
Party of Scotch Greys.
Special Constables.
Six Constable Esquires,
Six Constable Yeomen
Lord Lyon, King at Arms.
(The Earl of Kinnoull.)
Usher of White Rod.
(Sir Patrick Walker.)
Constable's Guard of Partisans.
Two Heralds mounted.
Four state Trumpeters.
Highland Guard.

Herald (Mr. Cook)

Herald (Mr. Snell)

There were also present or greeting his Majesty in the line of the procession.

The Dukes of Hamilton, Argyll, Athol, Montrose, Roxburgh, Dorset, Buccleuch,
The Marquisses of Queensberry, Tweeddale, & Graham.
Earls—Caithness, Lauderdale, Breadalbane, Elgin Moray, Home, Hopetoun, Morton, Eglintoun, Cassilis, Aboyne, Kellie, Northesk, Balkarras, Aberdeen, Fife, Rosebery, Wilton, Glasgow, Wemyss, and Leven.
Viscounts Arbuthnot, Dunblane, Maitland, & Montagu.
Barons Forbes, Aylmore, Soltoun, Grap, Cathcart, Sinclair, Blantyre, A. Hamilton, Reay, Elibank, Belhaven, Binning, Strathaven, Glenorchie, R. Ker, F, Leveson Gower, Elcho, Kelburn, and John Scott.
Two Pursuivants.
Officers of State and Crown.
(Lord Advocate—Sir William Rae)
(Lord Justice Clerk—Mr. David Boyle.)
Two State Trumpeters.
Chief Judges of Supreme Courts, not Officers of State,
(Judges Admiral—Sir John Comel.)
(Chief Commissioner of Jury Court—Mr. W. Adam.)
(Chief Baron—Sir Samuel Shepherd)
(Lord President—Charles Hope, Esq)
Gentlemen in Highland Costume;

Highland Guard.

The Deputy Lieutenants of Mid Lothian three abreast.
The Sheriff Depute,
(Adam Duff, Esq.)
The Sheriff Depute's Suite.

Highland Guard.

Highland Guard.

Henchman. Knight Marischall. Henchman.
Three Marichall Esquires.
Three Marischall Esquires.
Three Marischall Yeomen,
A Marischall Yeoman.

Several of the above Peers, although not expected to join in the procession in the places at first assigned for them, but afterwards recalled, took up their stations at Holyrood-house, to pay their congratulations to his Majesty, and also in the windows of some of the club-rooms. They were not understood to be formally in attendance. Various parts of Leith were decorated tastefully and with appropriate mottos. There were several arches across the streets: upon one of them was inscribed in gold letters "*O felicem diem!*" and on the opposite side the translation "O happy day!" The first arch through which his Majesty passed was erected in Bernard-street; it was tastefully decorated with flowers and surmounted by gilt emblems of the crown, sceptre, dove, sword, &c. The next arch in Leith was in the middle of Constitution-street; it had a centre and two side spans, surmounted by emblems of a similar character, with an anchor and ship over the side arches, and these decorated with lamps for an illumination display. On this arch displayed in gold letters, the motto, "Scotland hails with joy the presence of her King."

The procession proceeded up Leith-walk, and at 10 minutes past one o'clock his Majesty's carriage arrived at the city boundary, below Picardy-place, where the Magistrates, in their robes, were waiting to receive his Majesty. A hearld from Sir Patrick Walker, Usher of the White Rod, came forward and knocked thrice at the barrier gate, after which Sir Patrick Walker advanced and required the gates to be opened in the King's name. This demand was immediately complied with, when Sir Patrick went forward to the Lord Provost and claimed admission for the procession in the name of his Majesty. These ceremonies being finished, the procession entered the barrier, amid the loud and reiterated acclamations of the assembled multitude, which his Majesty repeatedly acknowledged, by taking off his hat and bowing. When the royal carriage entered the barrier, the Lord Provost, attended by the Magistrates, advanced, presented the keys of the city, and addressed his Majesty in the following terms:—

"May it please your Majesty—If we, your Majesty's most faithful and dutiful subjects, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh, animated with the warmest feelings of attachment to your Majesty's sacred person and Government, have embraced the earliest moment of approaching your Royal presence, for the purpose of congratulating your Majesty on your safe arrival in your ancient hereditary kingdom of Scotland, and of offering for your gracious acceptance the keys of your Majesty's good town of Edinburgh; this dutiful ceremony, Sir does not, as in former times, represent the direct command of gates and fortifications, these having been long since rendered unnecessary by the internal peace and happiness which Edinburgh has enjoyed under the mild and paternal government of your Majesty, and your Majesty's father of happy memory. This ceremony now implies, that we place with loyal devotion, at the disposal of your Majesty, the hearts and persons of our fellow-citizens, and bid your Majesty a heartfelt welcome to this metropolis so long the residence of your Royal ancestors."

The King stood up in his carriage and bowed repeatedly to the Lord Provost during his address. The latter then delivered to his Majesty the keys of the city on a crimson velvet cushion, which the King received; but instantly returned using the following expressions:—"I return you these keys, being perfectly convinced that they cannot remain in better hands than in those of the Lord Provost of my good city of Edinburgh." The whole corporation then retired backwards from the royal presence, the Lord Provost's carriage taking its place immediately folowing, the Peers, and the Magistrates taking their places in the procession immediately after the Lord Lieutenant of the county. The procession then moved onward by Picardy-place, York-place, North St. Andrew's-street, South St. Andrew's-street, and, turning to the left, proceeded by Prince's-street and the Regent-bridge, to the Palace of Holyrood.

On the procession reaching the Abbey, the different squadrons and bodies which formed the procession marched through on the north side to the King's Park. The guard of honours was composed of the flank companies of the regiments in the Castle. At the gate was a detachment of the Celts, and six household servants of the King. The royal carriage reached Holyrood-house at half-past one, and was received by a number of the noblemen and gentlemen who formed part of the procession. Immediately a royal salute was fired from Salisbury Craigs, the Calton Hill, and the Castle.

That part of the Palace which was open for the ceremony is handsomely fitted up. The presence room, in the west end of which is the throne, is worthy of our great and good King. The walls are covered with scarlet cloth, a large mirror covers the east end, and the throne and canopy cover the west. On the east entry from the presence chamber is the entre room; on the west is the Royal closet. The front of the place was guarded by a party of military, and the Sutherland clans of Highlanders: immediately within the grand entrance were stationed a squadron of the Celts; the staircase was guarded by the ancient *beaufitiers*. At the head of the staircase were stationed five Royal Archers, with their bows upright. Leading from the staircase into the Royal closet were seven archers, and two of the royal pages. On the moment at which the King descended from his coach, peals of cannon from the castle, Salisbury Craigs, and Calton Hill, joined by shouts of thousands, rent the air.

The King was received at the Palace by the Duke of Hamilton, Keeper of the Palace, who had the honour to kiss hands. The Duke of Montrose, the Lord High Chamberlain, Lord Melville, the Lord in Waiting, &c. and followed by the Officers of State, Lord High Constable, and Usher of the White Rod, who had the honour of being particularly noticed, and of kissing hands, the depute King at Arms, Duke of Argyll, great Master of the Household, and their attendants. His Majesty looked round the Palace, and seemed much gratified by the general appearance; he moved up stairs with a firm step, bowed to the Noblemen and Archers, and retired into the Royal closet. He was afterwards attended by the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Melville, and Mr. Peel. After remaining a short time, the King proceeded to the Presence Chamber, bowing in a condescending manner to the Noblemen who attended him.

Immediately on his Majesty being seated on his Throne, the Knight Marischal and his two Esquires, bearing the regalia, (who were ready at the lower end of the room,) advanced towards the Throne, making three reverences; first, at the place where they were stationed; secondly, at the middle of the room, and thirdly, at the foot of the Throne. The Knight Marischal then (on his knee) presented the Crown, and the Deputy Lord Lyon of Scotland, in obedience to his Majesty's command, summoned the Duke of Hamilton to receive it (on his knee,) from the Knight Marshal, and he immediately took his station on the right hand of the King. The Knight Marischal then received from his Esquires the Sceptre, and presented it in like manner as the Crown. The Deputy Lord Lyon then summoned Lord Francis Leveson Gower, as the representative of the Earl of Sutherland, who on his knee received the sceptre from the Knight Marischal, and took his station on the left hand of the King. The sword of State was in like manner presented and delivered to the Earl of Errol, who took his station on the right hand of the King. The Knight Marischal then had the honor to kiss the King's hand, and retired with his two Esquires making three reverences, to the lower end of the room.

Immediately afterwards, the Duke of Montrose announced, that the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh were in attendance to present an Address. The Duke, by His Majesty's command introduced the Lord Provost and Magistrates and Council, who advanced, with three reverences, to the foot of the Throne, when the following Adddress was read by Mr. Cunningham, the Senior City Clerk:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and devoted subjects, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh, with deepest sentiments of attachment to your sacred Person and Government, beg to approach your Majesty's presence, in order to tender our dutiful congratulations on your arrival in the Palace of your royal ancestors.

"It is with feelings of the most solemn kind, mingled with joy and with wonder, that we perform a duty of this high nature to the Monarch of Great Britain in halls which have witnessed in former times so many vicissitudes of royalty, and which have been silent and unoccupied for such a length of years. More than two centuries have elapsed since your Majesty's Palace of Holyrood ceased to be the principal residence of Royalty, and more than one since Edinburgh resigned the dignity of an independant metropolis. These sacrifices, although important to the consolidation of the empire at large, had their temporary inconveniences and disadvantages, which, thanks be to God and to the paternal government of your Majesty and your Royal ancestors, are known to the present inhabitants of Edinburgh only by tradition.

"We are proud to say, that while necessarily deprived of our Sovereign's presence, the Citizens of Edinburgh have never forgotten the ancient ties of intimate communication between your Majesty's Royal ancestors, and the former inhabitants of this city. They have thought it their duty to press near the Throne, whenever an expression of their feelings would be becoming or proper; they have rejoiced when your Majesty and your fathers have rejoiced; and they have sorrowed with your Majesty in those sorrows from which none are exempted. In the hour of need, their population and their property were placed with ready hands and devoted hearts at your Majesty's disposal; and if amidst the wonderful vicissitudes of a late eventful period, a royal visit to Scotland had been dictated by a desire to call forth to the uttermost the resources of the country, under these circumstances your Majesty would have experienced as heartfelt a welcome from Scotland and it's capital, as even now, when your arrival is that of a Monarch prosperous and triumphant beyond the example of British record, in peaceful progress through a flourishing empire.

"We will not enlarge on the sense we have of the personal fatigue and inconvenience to which your Majesty must needs have been subjected in the voyage undertaken to do your ancient kingdom this distinguished honour; still less will we apologize for what may have been imperfect in your Majesty's reception, from want of time, of means, or of the experience necessary on such occasions.

"If our preparations could have been made in any degree to correspond with the joyful and dutiful feelings by which they have been dictated, never Sovereign's entrance into his ancient capital would have been more distinguished than that of George the Fourth into the metropolis of Scotland.

"Signed in name and by appointment of the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council of the City. Seal affixed thereto.

(Signed) "W. ARBUTHNOT, Lord Provost"

The King made a suitable reply, in which he expressed the very high confidence he had always placed in the people of Scotland, and the pleasure he had in coming among them; that he would always continue to hold the City of Edinburgh in the highest favour. The Lord Provost had the honour to kiss hands, and the Baillies, the Dean of Guild, and Treasurer were severally introduced, and kissed hands. They then retired with three reverences. The King then left the Throne, and several of the Judges of the Court of Session, Justiciary, and Commissary Court, and the Judge Admiral, who were in attendance, had the honor of being introduced. The King, preceded by the Regalia, borne by the respective Peers to whom they had been committed, then proceeded to the Royal closet. The bearers of the Regalia having placed them on the table retired with three reverences. The King then commanded the attendance of the Captain-General and Council of the Royal Company of Archers, to perform the service of delivering a pair of barbed arows, which is the reddendo contained in the charter by Queen Anne, in favour of the Royal Company.

The Earl of Hoptoun then proceeded to the Royal closet, followed by Sir George Mackenzie as Vice President of the Council, carrying the barbed arrows on a green velvet cushion, and accompanied by Sir David Milne, John Russell, Esq. Captain Robert Hay, R. N. and Major Norman Pringle, who (with the Earl of Dalhousie) compose the Gouncil of the Royal Company Sir George Mackenzie then delivered the arrows to the Earl of Hopetoun, who presented them to his Majesty, stating, that by the Royal Charter in favour of the Royal Company, they held their privileges under the crown, for the service of a pair of barbed arrows, which on the part of the Royal Company, he now humbly offered to his Majesty, and craved a continuance of his Royal favour and protection. To this address his Majesty was pleased to make a most gracious reply, and received the arrows, which he handed to one of his attendants. The Earl of Hopetoun then kissed his Majesty's hand, proceeded to the private entry, attended by the Lord Chamberlain and the Lords in Waiting.

His Majesty left the Palace for Dalkeith a little after three o'clock; and as he stepped in his carriage he called Lord Lynedoch to him, and expressed in the hearing of many individuals, the great satisfaction he had experienced today, and stated, that he had never been more gratified in his life-time, particularly with the admirable arrangements that had been made.

ARRIVAL AT DALKEITH.—His Majesty has been received in this town with manifestations of the most perfect loyalty and attachment. The people assembled in crowds to hail the arrival of their Sovereign, and at night a general illumination took place, with a grand display of fireworks. Numerous bonfires blazed on all the surrounding hills, and in short every thing was done to testify the joy of the people generally at his Majesty's visit. His Majesty had yesterday a select party to dine with him, consisting principally of the great Officers of the household, with three or four other distinguished personages. The grounds and scenery around this town, cannot, it is persumed, fail to accord with his Majesty's approved taste, and we may venture to hope, that he will be induced to prolong his sojourn with us at least for some days beyond the very short period he has prescribed to himself. His Majesty arrived from Edinburgh at half past three o'clock, in a close carriage, and a guard of honour lined the streets as he passed along.—*Edinburgh Star.*

We are happy to inform our readers, that, notwithstanding the extent of the procession, and the immense concourse of people, far exceeding any thing ever remembered here, the whole passed off without any accident.

It is quite impossible to describe the enthusiastic congratulations with which our beloved Monarch was received. The scaffolds raised along the whole course of the progress were filled to the top with spectators in the dresses recommended for the occasion, and displaying on their breasts the medal with the Cross of St. Andrew, with the white and blue ribbon surrounding it. Every window was filled, and as he passed acclamations of joy were raised by the men, and white handkerchiefs waved by the Ladies.

Perhaps one of the finest sights of the day was the side of the Calton Hill, looking towards Prince's-street, every accessible spot to which was crowded to such a degree as to hide both the grass and the rocky side of the steep. The shout that was raised from the multitude that stood or rather hung on the slope as the Royal carriage passed beneath was quite sublime.

One part of the ceremonial which seemed to attract much of the admiration of the spectators was the Bands of Retainers (or, as they are technically termed, the Tails) of the Highland Noblemen and Gentlemen in the ancient Celtic arms and clothing. The two most remarkable were those of the Earl of Breadalbane and the Marchioness of Stafford. Her Ladyship's tail was really magnificent, consisting of about 100 of the finest men of her clan.

The flank companies of the 13th regiment had the honour of giving the first military salute to our beloved Sovereign, yesterday, on his landing, and afterwards accompanying his Majesty to his Palace of Holyrood. This gallant corps, in consequence of inevitable changes in its destination during the latter end of last month, was in each of the three kingdoms in the short space of *one week*—and it is a singular fact, that this is the *third* time, within the last three years, that its grenadier company has formed the guard that received his Majesty in his various dissembarkations.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

A friend of ours tells us, that he was involved in the crowd that attended the King's carriage from Leith to the city, and was delighted to notice the enthusiasm of the humblest ranks of the people that pressed round him. At times, not much to his personal comfort, he was supported on the elbows of his neighbours by his ribs. At one time a little boy, whose hat was covered with heather, had incommoded a gentleman in this tumultuous march, and the gentleman rather harshly reproved him "Hoot man!" said the boy, "dinna be angry to-day—We are all mad." Another lad seeing some of his acquaintances on a platform not taking off their hats as the King passed through, they were loudly huzzaing at the moment—cried to them. "Damn you? take off your hats, you *Potatoes!*" the slang word for stupid fools. The coast of Fife was last night illuminated by bonfires lighted on the adjacent and the London hills—*Ibid.*

Stirling is left almost entirely to the keeping of old men, women, and boys. The streets at mid-day have the deserted appearance of a Sabbath day during divine service. For the last eight days the steam boats have been incessantly plying between this place and Newhaven; and the facility and easy rate which this means of conveyance affords to our townsmen, preclude the necessity of resorting to the more irksome and tedious one of being transported by gigs, carts, and waggons. The Lady of the Lake, and Morning Star, have done more in this way in a few hours than could be effected by fifty waggons in double the time. The numbers carried to the bustling and joyous scene at Leith, during the last eight days are incalculable. The Lady alone has repeatedly landed, at one trip, from four to five hundred passengers and frequently managed two trips in twenty-four hours—*Stirling Journal.*

EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17.—His Majesty arrived in town from Dalkeith early this morning in his travelling chariot and four horses, accompanied by the Marquis of Conyngham and the Earl of Winchelsea, and alighted at Holyrood-house, at a quarter past ten o'clock, preparatory to the levee which was this day opened at twelve o'clock. Along the streets on the line appointed for carriages were placed divisions of the Scotch Greys to prevent interruption, and the Court-yard of the Palace was occupied by the archers, some companies of the 13th Foot, and three bands of music played national airs, both in the front court and lawn. The carriages exceeded 400 in number. At two o'clock his Majesty arrived, dressed in a rich suit of the Royal Tartan, in which garb he received his visitors. These amounted to 900 or 1000, and were composed of persons from all the counties of Scotland, all in full dress, or in military or naval uniform. The ceremony, so new to Scotland, was conducted with wonderful order and regularity, from the accurate arrangements of the Comptroller of the Household.

At twelve o'clock the carriages began to set down. All the Officers of State, Judges, and

Law Officers of the Crown had precedence, by a different entrance from that to the public in front: 140 carriages conveyed the nobility and gentry to his Majesty's levee; the greater part of the company were dressed in a military uniform. The whole of the nobility whose names were mentioned in the procession of his Majesty's entrance were in attendance, as well as the principal gentlemen of the Scottish bar and church. His Majesty seemed in better spirits than on the day of his landing; a great crowd occupied the avenues to the Palace, but the utmost order prevailed. His Majesty yesterday received several visitors at Dalkeith, among them were the Duke of Buccleugh, the Duke of Dorset, the Marquis of Lothian and Earl of Winchelsea, the Earls of Fife and Lauderdale, and Lord Melville had a long audience. The King, at seven o'clock had a select party to dinner. The last public reception at Holyrood House was by Prince Charles Stuart in 1745, when the principal inhabitants were called upon to pay their assessments to enable that adventurer to attack the throne of his present Majesty's grand-father. The very tartans that now decorate the chieftains who are doing homage to the King, were at that time worn by persons who were chivalrously engaged in promoting the interests of the unfortunate man whose success must have involved the ruin of the house of Brunswick. The principal officers on duty at the palace this week, are the Earl of Hopetoun Captain-general, Sir George Mackenzie, Sir David Milne, and Lieutenant-general Sir John Hope.

The illuminations last night were uncommonly brilliant, the streets were crowded to excess, and the theatre closed at nine o'clock. The appearance of the illuminations was extremely grand from the elevated ground about the city. Rockets and discharges of artillery and small arms were repeatedly fired from the Castle, Calton Hill, Salisbury Craigs, Leith battery, and the ships of war, and the vivid flashes from these gloomy heights had a sublime effect. It is most gratifying to add, that the whole of these rejoicings passed off without the occurrence of any serious accident.

The civic feast will be given to his Majesty on Thursday next, the Peers' ball on Friday, and the ball of the Caledonian Hunt on the Monday following. The King, it is expected, will attend these balls; but it is doubted whether he will lay the first stone of the National Monument on Calton Hill. There is a carriage way ascending within a dozen yards of the spot, so that the ceremony might be performed without any great personal inconvenience to his Majesty. It is said that the King's stay will be limited to twelve days.

Lord Melville and Mr. Secretary Peel left town this morning for London. It is unnecessary to add, that the sudden and lamented death of Lord Londonderry has necessitated their abrupt departure. The melancholy event has had a very sensible effect on his Majesty's spirits, though his general health was never better than at the present moment.

ANOTHER LETTER, SAME DATE.)—His Majesty is quite delighted with Scotland, and Scotland is as much delighted with his Majesty. In his progress from the point at which he first caught a full view of the multitudes that had assembled to greet him on his arrival, he was constantly making observations on the clean and orderly appearance of his Scottish subjects. "There seems," said he, "not to be a rag in all Edinburgh. I always considered the Scots to be a proud people, and I have now found that they have good reason to be proud, I see around me a nation who, both in their dress and deportment, are all Ladies and Gentlemen."

The King is much pleased with his retreat at Dalkeith, and, notwithstanding the fatigue of his voyage, he is ever and anon running to the windows to notice the beauty, the serenity, and the primitive innocence around him. Dalkeith Park is, indeed, something new even to him; it rivals, if it does not exceed, in extent and variety, any of his royal demesnes. The two beautiful rivers Esk, the one of which has its source in the classic locality of the Gentle Shepherd, washes the foundations of the famed Castle and Chapel of Rosslyn, meanders through the yet more classic grounds of Hawthornden, and is throughout its whole line one succession of beauties; and the other, which descends from the bleak ridge of the Lammermuir, bends round the towers of Dalhousie, and pervades the rich beauties of New-bottle——these two rivers, each clear as chrystal, enter the Park, the one in front and the other in rear of the Palace—each flows through a dell, exhibiting every natural and artificial beauty—they unite a little below the Palace, and roll their combined stream through the remainder of the grounds. The trees within the Park are large, venerable, and well grouped, and there is this remarkable peculiarity about it, that within its walls scarcely a living thing is doomed to violent death. The little birds sing close by the ear of the wanderer, and the most timid of quadrupeds the hare, squats herself down at the feet of man, and regards him not as her enemy, but as her protector. The frisks and gambols of these lively animals upon the lawn afford his Majesty a very great deal of amusement. His Scottish subjects, however, occupy the chief part of his attention, and his conversations with his train are almost wholly about the reception with which he has met. Scotland has indeed well-sustained, and if possible heightened her stayed, firm, manly and intellectual character.

THE ILLUMINATION.—Even this was highly characteristic of the spirit of Caledonia. It was the most general and the most brilliant that we ever witnessed.—Excepting at the Public Buildings, the houses of official persons the apartments of Clubs and Societies, and the houses of a few private individuals, the abode of Peer and Burgher were illuminated in the same style, and with the same brilliance. We do not dwell upon the general effect; for though, on account of the situations of Edinburgh, the state of the weather, and the zeal of all classes of the people, that was as fine as possible—it was the people themselves that were the sight. Natives and visitors, two hundred thousand of evey rank, age, and sex, thronged the streets to such a degree, that it was difficult in many of them to get a sight either of the pavement or the carriage way. This immense mass put one very much in mind of bees—their noise at any point was scarcely louder than the hum of those insects, and in their varied motions they clashed as little with each other, instead of brawling and wrangling, which almost invariably take place on such occasions—the most elegant escaped without a stain and the most feeble without a jostle. The accommodation which they afforded each other in their progress was truly remarkable; when one came to any of the elevations so frequent in the streets of Edinburgh, one saw nothing but human beings thick and reeling as the leaves in an autumnal whirlwind, and yet if one chose, one's progress could be as rapid and almost as free of interruption as if the street had been deserted. We did not remark a face in the whole assemblage that did not express the feeling of being pleased itself and the desire of communicating pleasure to all around it. Every groupe, as they went along, put us in mind of the good old peasantry of Scotland thronging to be engaged in the most holy rite in their religion. It seemed as if the "Auld Lang syne" of a King's being in Scotland, had brought back the "Auld Lang syne" of manners, and at the same time preserved, in all their extent and effect, the modern elegance and modern splendour.

THE LEVEE.—It having been announced in *The Gazette* that his Majesty was to hold a Levee at his Palace of Holyrood, at two o'clock on Saturday, at rather an early hour of the morning of that day a train of carriages began to assemble. Those carriages at the least were about 400 in number, containing, we believe, from 900 to 1,000 of the lieges, in countless variety of rank, costume, gait, and physiognomy. As a very considerable proportion of them had never been at Court before, they seemed to be rather at a loss how to demean themselves, and not a little astonished at the quick time at which they were made to pass from the presence of his Majesty, "Heigh! Sirs! but its short wark this," said a brawny yeoman from the kingdom of Fyfe, as, at the bottom of the stairs, he laboured to squeeze his minimum of opera hat upon his maximum of caput. "Heigh, Sirs! but its short wark," said he, crushing the unmanageable beaver under his arm, and striding across the quadrangle till he gained the outside of the grand entrance, where laying a scrutinizing hand upon his head, he said to himself with much satisfaction' "I find 'tis upon my shouthers after a'." Of the attendants, the civic authorities of the different Burghs, every sept of whom stuck as close to one another as if they had been in their own Council Chambers, wore faces of the most broad and boundless delight. Nor were the Deputations from the Clergy and Scottish Universities less pleased with the honour which had been conferred on them. Sir William Curtis again appeared in the Royal Tartan; but he had forborne the philebeg and addicted himself to the trews. The King arrived from Dalkeith precisely at two; he was elegantly dressed in the Royal Tartan, in which garb he received his subjects. Many of the attendants bewildered themselves in the winding passages of Holyrood, and not a few were exclaiming, like Sterne's starling, "I can't get out!" The day was favourable, the ceremony went off well, and the people seemed upon the whole to be very much delighted.

While speaking of the Levee it may not be amiss to mention a case of unanimity among the Edinburgh Magistrates, which occurred upon their being presented to the King when he landed:—His Grace of Montrose, by whom they were introduced, had instructed them to do in all things as he did, meaning of course that they should do it *seriatim*; but they, accustomed to hang together, made all their paces and bows one in the rear of the other, and contemporaneously with his Grace, to the no small amusement of the courtiers, and it is even said, of the King himself, who doubtless was pleased to find that his loving subjects presented themselves before him

in all their native simplicity. The carriages approached by the New Road on the Calton, drew up behind the Palace, and returned along the Canongate. The number of spectators was very great; they were remarkably orderly, and, except a cheer on the King's arrival, and at his departure, they made no noise. The Levee was over at four.

Yesterday his Majesty confined himself to his apartment during the greater part of the day, and though several Noblemen and Gentlemen called, yet he saw no visitors till evening, but Lord Melville and Mr. Peel, with whom he continued a long time in deliberation.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.—This day the Palace of Holyrood House presented a scene which it had not before displayed for upwards of a century. A Royal Levee was held there. At an early hour a Guard of Honour entered the great quadrangular area in front of the Palace, and persons habited as Yeomen of the Guard were stationed both in the interior and on the outside, to keep the way clear. At ten o'clock the carriages began to arrive in rapid succession, and at twelve the Royal Company of Archers marched in, with their band playing before them, and each holding his bow in his right hand. On getting within the grand portal of the interior area, they ranged themselves along the colonnades on each side, to wait there the arrival of his Majesty. Several bodies of the Highland clains were also present; and two Bow-street officers, Vickery and Sayers, superintended a number of the local constables in keeping order. The equipages were numerous and splendid, and the whole display carried with it such an air of imposing grandeur as perhaps has never before been witnessed in Scotland upon a similar occasion. To enumerate every name in the long list of titled and distinguished personages who arrived from ten till past four o'clock, would far exceed the limits to which the urgency of the time obliges me to confine this letter; suffice it to say, that all the Nobility and superior rank which Scotland can boast attended in a style of varied elegance and fashion, from the embroidered coat to the Tartan habit. Crowds of naval and military officers came in splendid uniforms, and many of them decorated with Orders. Physicians, Lawyers, and Clergymen, poured in, at the heels of Provosts, Baillies, Deacons and Deans of Guild, while numerous country Squires found themselves [illegible] the first time of their lives in Court habiliments [illegible] awkwardly strutted on towards the Presence [illegible]mber. There could not have been less than [illegible]undred individuals present. At two o'clock [illegible] his Majesty arrived from Dalkeith in his [illegible] carriage, by the private road. His Ma[illegible] attended by the Duke of Dorset and

One circumstance, we are proud to mention, as it gives a better idea of the characteristics of the Scottish people, than volumes written on the same subject could convey; there is not one single record on the police books of this metropolis, of any offence committed against the laws since his Majesty has been in Scotland.

His Majesty heard the intelligence of the melancholy event from North Cray when he was off Dunbar.

His Majesty had observed a peculiarity of manner in the Marquis of Londonderry, previous to his departure from London. He said to him, "Londonderry, I am sure you are not well; you have had too much business; you had better rest yourself quiet for a little."

Lord Londonderry said to a gentleman, now in Edinburgh, that he did not like the idea of going to the Continent, and wished to avoid it. He did not come across the street in London one day just before the King had left London, as had been his custom, to speak to our informant, which was observed at the time, to be a very remarkable difference from his usual conduct.

His Majesty lived very retired yesterday. His fatigues, and the grief he must have felt at the late news, required repose.

Sup. to the Govt. Gazette,—Jan 16.

CALEDONIAN MERCURY,—AUGUST 22.

We are enabled to state that his Majesty has graciously determined upon honouring the Theatre Royal with his presence; and we understand that it has been suggested in a high quarter, that those having frequent access to his Majesty's person should abstain from visiting the theatre on that occasion, as, from the small size of the building, it would prevent many from attending who have no other means of seeing their beloved monarch.

The following are said to be the royal movements during his Majesty's stay here.

Friday—Grand cavalry review on Portobello Sands, at 12 o'clock—and Peer's ball in the evening.
Saturday—The civic banquet.
Sunday—His Majesty goes to the High Church in state; the Rev. Dr. Lamont, Moderator of the last General Aasembly, is to preach.
Monday the Caledonian Hunt ball.
Tuesday—His Majesty visits the Theatre, where the play of Rob Roy is to be performed—and on.
Wednesday—the King leaves Edinburgh for London.

Preparatory to the grand cavalry review the following yeomanry corps arrived in Edinburgh yesterday:

Berwickshire—under the command of Colonel Marshal of Edrington.
Peebles-shire—under Sir James Montgomery of Stobs, Bart.. Glasgow—under Captain Oswalds.
Fifeshire—under Colonel Thomson of Charleton.
Linlightgowshire—under Captain Hamilton Dundas of Duddingstone.
Selkirkshire—under Colonel Ballantyne of Phawhope.
[illegible]oxburgh—under Colonel Elliott Lockhart.
[illegible]e East Lothian, Lanarkshire, and Stirlingshire [illegible]anry are expected to-day.

[illegible]aving been determined that the sword [illegible]as used by the renowned Sir William [illegible] and now in the possession of the noble [illegible]oudon, who are lineal descendants on [illegible]ious hero, should be in readiness for [illegible]on of his Majesty, the sword has been [illegible] Loudon Castle, in Ayrshire, under, [illegible] detachment of the Loudon troop [illegible]eomanry cavalry.

[illegible]moments of absence from his [illegible] residence have generally been [illegible] the death of some important personage. He was on a visit in Lancashire when Mr. Fox died; at Sudburn, in Suffolk, when the Princess Charlotte died; at Holyhead, on his way to Dublin, when the Queen died; and on his way to Edinburgh when the Marquis of Londonderry died.

THE LADIES' SILVER CROSS.

The most interesting visit paid to the Royal squadron on Wednesday (14th inst.) was the mission of Sir Walter Scott, who conveyed to his Majesty the elegant Silver Cross, which has been described in a previous number, as a tribute from the Ladies of Edinburgh.

The King having signified his Royal pleasure that the same should be presented in the manner which had been requested by our fair country-women, Sir Walter Scott proceeded out to the squadron, in a barge provided for the occasion, and having been received on board the Royal George, was ushered into the presence of his Majesty.

Sir Walter Scott then presented the Cross which his Majesty most graciously received, and expressed his intention to wear it in public.

Sup. to the Gov. Gaz. January 16.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE LATE QUEEN.

Wednesday, July 24.—In a committee of supply, the quarter's income due to her late Majesty being moved, Mr. Hume urged the propriety of appropriating a few thousands for the payment of her Majesty's tradesmen, as the debts amounted to £34,000, while the assets only reached £34,000, and ministers had not granted her Majesty the promised outfit—Mr. Vansittart denied all breach of promise. He understood that Mr. Alderman Wood had asserted that her Majesty's debts were all paid—Mr. Alderman Wood said the debts were paid up to the time he made the statement; and added that an outfit had been promised.—The sum of £8247 was eventually voted to be applied for the payment of her Majesty's debts.—Mr. Wood remarked that so narrowly was her Majesty's expenditure watched, that a person was sent from the stable-yard to inquire of her coach-maker whether her coach actually cost the sum charged for it!

OPTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

On the motion that £4,000 should be granted to Sir W. Adams, for his services in attending the Opthalmic Hospital for four years without salary, as a compensation for his loss of private practice, a smart debate ensued.—Mr. Bennet and others contended that Sir W. Adams' experiments had completely failed, and that he had not effected a single cure. Others claimed for him the merit of improved treatment in the third stage of the disease; and, in conclusion, an amendment proposing half the sum was negatived, and the original motion carried.

ANCIENT HISTORIES.

Mr. Vansittart adverted to the imperfect state of our existing historical records, and expatiated upon the advantages of having an uniform and regular edition of our ancient historians published by authority, at the public expense. He hoped that even at the present time, when the public money required to be expended with so much care, a sum, which probably would not

exceed £2.000 a year, might be spared for this purpose. He concluded by moving, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to cause to be p inted a correct and uniform edition of our ancient historians; a work which would be equally honourable to his Majesty's reign, and advantageous to the country; and that the House would assure his Majesty that the necessary expense would be made good." —Sir J. Macintosh expressed much satisfaction in seconding the motion. The proposal would, in his opinion, conduce equally to the national honour and the advancement of general knowledge. For the conductor of the work there was an individual (Mr. Petrie, of the Tower) eminently qualified. The work would be a history of the progress of the constitution; and, as such, it would be extremely valuable; and whatever might be the anxiety not to spend the public money unnecessarily, there could be no objection to the principle of the address.—The motion was willingly agreed to by both sides of the House.

LOTTERY BILL.

On the third reading of this bill, it was opposed by Mr. J. Smith, on the grounds of its encouraging gambling, and holding out inducements to immorality amongst the lower classes.—Mr. Vansittart defended the principle of the bill.—Mr. Hume thought it productive of a trifling sum at a great expense to public morals; and opposed it.—It was carried by a majority of 21.

SINKING FUND.

Thursday, July 25.—Mr. Hume proposed his resolutions relative to the inadequacy of the Sinking Fund, which he prefaced by a long and elaborate speech. Some of these resolutions set forth that there had been created 879 millions of stock, entailing a charge of 30 millions yearly. For every £100 borrowed by the public, £5 3s. 7d. had been paid, and with every such £100 only £4 17s. 2d. of the debt had been reduced, so that the loss to the public amounts to £10 13s. of capital 3 per cent. stock on every £100 put into the hands of Government. But for the Sinking Fund, we should now have been in a better situation by £3,600,000 of annual charges. Had there been no such fund, and we had only borrowed £360,000,000 instead of £584,000,000, we should, at this moment, have had to pay only an annual charge of twenty-three millions, instead of thirty millions.—We had, consequently, incurred a debt by the operation of the Sinking Fund, equal to the whole amount of the national debt in 1793. Notwithstanding £270,000,000 were stated to have been applied towards the reduction of the national debt between 1793 and 1822, not only had no reduction been effected therein, but it had been actually increased to the amount of £600,000,000, at an annual charge of £22,000,000.—From all these propositions it was inferred, and he thought fairly inferred, that the system of the Sinking Fund was founded in fallacy, and had been maintained by delusion. He denied that the Sinking Fund had maintained public credit. No real Senking Fund he existed for the last twenty years but by a system of enormous loans.—The Honourable Member was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who moved an amendment that the debate be postponed to that day three months, which was agreed to without a division.—(There were only about nineteen members in the House to listen to the Honourable mover's oration.)

SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. Wilberforce moved various resolutions, and an address, respecting the prevention of this infamous traffic at the Cape of Good Hope, which were supported by Mr. Wilmot, who said there was no danger of the Cape becoming a slave colony. The address was unanimously agreed to—Mr. Wilmot moved an address to the Crown for the appointment of commissioners to the Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, and Ceylon, to inquire into the state of civil appointments and salaries, with a view to possible diminution, and how the abolition-of-slavery laws were executed.—It was agreed to adjourn the discussion.

KING'S BENCH PRISON.

Mr. Bennet, after detailing some wasteful expenditure of the public money in this establishment, much less having been laid out in repairs than the sums voted for that purpose, moved for a return of the sums expended in 1821 and 1822—Ordered.

After some discussion, the Superannuation Amendment Bill underwent several amendments, was read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, July 29,—Lord Holland presented a petition from certain Scots Dissenters and Unitarians, resident in Liverpool (as we understood) complaining of their being obliged to comply with the marriage ceremony of the Church of England.

IRELAND—ORANGE PROCESSIONS.

On the third reading of the Irish Constables' Bill, Lord Holland objected to the clumsy wording of one of the clauses, which was intended to give the Lord-Lieutenant the power to displace officers and make new appointments; but which, in fact, authorised him to break through three acts of Parliament. His Lordship here adverted to the scandalous Orange procession in Dublin, on the 12th of July. He had heard, with regret, from the Lord Chancellor, that there existed no law to put down such a proceeding; yet he recollected, that his relation, the Duke of Bedford, when Lord-Lieutenant, had found means to put it down. He wished to have the opinion of the law-officers of the Crown on the question, and, if it could not be legally stopped, for God's sake let the power be created. Even the distress and misery existing in Ireland, were not so harassing to the people as these odious processions.—The Earl of Liverpool said, that he reprobated the continuance of the ceremony. It was, however, long the practice to walk round the statue of King William; and it formerly formed a sort of state ceremony, though it was now no longer so; still those who chose attended on the occasion. The present Lord Lieutenant did all he could to discourage it. It would have succeeded but for the provocation from the other party. The Irish and English Governments were in correspondence on the means of suppressing it; the necessity of doing he admitted; but he objected to [illegible] being passed against it, if it could be [illegible]. The bill before the House was read a third time, and passed.

ALIEN BILL.

On the third reading of this bill [illegible] Lord Liverpool spoke in its favour. [illegible] that, in the present state of the world, it was desirable that the executive Government should be vested with the power of ejecting foreigners. He thought it calculated to prevent disputes with foreign powers.—The Earl of Darnley opposed it, as useless and disgraceful.—Lord Holland thought the bill *monstrum nulla virtute redemptum*—an odious law, that should be suffered to expire. It was said to be calculated to maintain peace; yet, during nearly the whole existence of Alien Bills, we had been at war. The country had thriven till 1792 without such an odious bill. He knew many distinguished foreigners who had refused to take up their abode in England, because they dreaded the exercise of the powers given by this bill. The treatment under it of M. Las Casas was infamous. Being sent 500 miles up the country, at the Cape of Good Hope, he had been able from memory, to write the history of his life, and to record much of what had been taken from him; above all, the conversations of that great man whom he had long served, and whose conversations would live ages beyond the date when such arguments as those of the Noble Lord were utterly forgotten. When he reached our shores not only he was not permitted to land, but his papers were seized, without the shadow of law or right, and in a manner that was little short of downright robbery. The papers were afterwards restored, indeed, but it was unjust to take possession of them. There was a talk of the protection the bill afforded; but while the constitution remained to us we needed no such protection. [He here feelingly alluded to the treatment of Bonaparte under the operation of such protection.] After eloquently alluding to the state of Greece, panting under the murderous hand of the Turk, he objected to the Bill, as it gave ministers the power of aiding and abetting the designs of the Holy Alliance, to put down improvement, and crush the liberty of nations. He would rather that the country should open her arms to all foreigners who sought her protection: and he wished that the Government might be empowered by Parliament to say to foreign government, "We have no power to stop them." Such a procedure would be likely to ensure for us the good wishes and the gratitude of Europe. He called upon their Lordships not to give even the appearance of their sanction, by passing such a measure, to the laying of one stone upon that guilty fabric which foreign despots were attempting to erect upon the ruins of the rights and the liberties of subjects. The Noble Lord proposed two clauses, which would give aliens the advantage of their being known to Parliament previous to [illegible] &c.; but these [illegible] N[illegible]

would by interfering with the kelp trade ruin 50,000 individuals. Other members said the Bill would reduce the price of soap £3 or £4 a ton, and the general advantage of the community was not to be sacrificed for partial interests. The Bill went through a Committee.—The Smuggling Prevention Bill was read a third time and passed.

In a letter to the Right Hon. Wm. C. Plunket on the subject of Irish tithes, by an Irish landlord, published some time ago, there is the following passage:—"The Established Clergy of Ireland have been profusely eulogized in Parliament. I do not sit down to write a satire or an invictive; but we cannot forget that in our memory, a Prelate possessed of the richest bishopric in the kingdom never put his foot on it for the space of twenty years, and went about on the continent, as I have been informed, declaiming every where against the Christian religion. Another was of such notorious profligacy, that in his annual travels from Holyhead to London, no chambermaid at any inn where he stopped conceived herself safe from his attempts, and he is said to have been finally shot on Hounslow Heath, by some one whom he attempted to rob."

LAW.

COURTS OF KING'S BENCH.—SATURDAY.

[Sittings in London before the Lord Chief Justice and Special Juries]

GALE AND OTHERS v. HALFNIGHT.—This was an action of trover, by the assignees of John Wilkinson, to recover the possession of a vessel, together with her tackle and stores, called the Experiment, alleged to have been converted by the defendant to his own use, after the act of bankruptcy was committed. The defendant gave notice of his intention to dispute the validity of the commission, and particularly the trading of the alleged bankrupt. The case was interesting to the Greenland trade, and involved a question of some importance on the bankrupt laws.

Mr. Scarlett, Mr. Marryat, Mr. F. Pollock, and Mr. Chitty, were for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Solicitor-General, Mr. Tindal, and Mr. Parke, were for the defendant.

The case opened on behalf of the plaintiffs was this:—The alleged bankrupt had formerly been in partnership with his father in the Greenland whale fishery business, and was the owner of three ships in that trade, of which the Experiment was one. Besides which, he speculated largely in oil, and carried on an extensive trade as a dealer in that article, making large purchases and selling for profit. In the year 1821 he became involved in difficulties; a commission was taken out, and he was declared a bankrupt, but he had never yet surrendered to that commission, which was afterwards superseded, and another commission sued out, under which the plaintiffs were declared assignees, and took an assignment. As the principal matter in dispute was the trading, it was proposed to give most satisfactory evidence upon that subject. After the bankruptcy, the bankrupt had assigned the ship in question to the defendant, to whom he was indebted, and the object of the present action was to recover it back, for the benefit of the general creditors. The following witnesses were called.

Mr. Wm. Smith, clerk to the bankrupt, proved the petitioning creditor's debt, amounting to about 200*l.* due to the bankrupt's ship carpenter. The bankrupt was owner of three Greenland whalers, the cargoes of which were manufactured into oil, and sold for profit. In addition to this, the bankrupt sometimes purchased large quantities of oil to sell again, as much as 30, 40, and 100 tons at a time. The bankrupt's house of business was at Wapping, and he had had a country residence. At Christmas, 1820, he became embarrassed, and in the early part of 1821, he kept house to avoid his creditors.

Cross-examined: Witness said he knew of but two transactions in which the bankrupt bought oil to sell again, and his knowledge of both was derived only from the bankrupt himself. One was a quantity of about 38 or 40 tons, bought about the month of November or December, 1818, of Messrs. James, Wood, and James; part of which was sold to a Mr. Collinson, and the remainder to Sir Charles Price: the other was a quantity of 100 tons, in 1816 or 1817, bought of some person at Whitby, in Yorkshire, which the witness himself saw at Mellish's wharf. He had no memorandum of this purchase, and could not say to whom the oil was re-sold. Witness had stated that he knew of but one transaction of this sort, but as he was now upon his oath, he would tell the truth. Neither of these transactions was entered in the books which witness kept, and he could not say whether the bankrupt had entered them in any book.

Re-examined: Witness kept only the ship's books, the tradesman's accounts, and the ledger. Believed that the bankrupt had other books, which he did not know what had become of. The bankrupt had gone away, but had left no books behind.

Mr. Samuel James, partner in the house of James, Wood, and James, oil-merchants, proved that in the latter end of November, 1810, his house sold the bankrupt 35 tons of Greenland oil. In the course of conversation, when witness applied for the payment, spoke of the likelihood of oil rising in price in summer time, and said he had occasionally bought parcels of oil in the months of February and March when prices were flat, and kept them until the month of June, and then realized a pretty profit upon them.

Mr. Thomas Woodcock, book-keeper of the Greenland Docks, transferred to the bankrupt in Feb. 1819, fifteen tons of oil, parcel of the quantity sold to him by the last witness, standing in the name of his house in the Dock books.

John Gorbett lived as clerk with the bankrupt, from May, 1808, to May, 1818. In May, 1808, the bankrupt purchased about 100 tons of foreign oil from Messrs. Stewart and Omanny, of Yarmouth, and witness went down to attend the trans-shipment of it to London. It was afterwards sold to different persons. Recollected also his purchasing the Whitby oil, which was sold to different persons, in separate quantities.

William Brown, another clerk of the bankrupt, proved that his master had desired him to be denied to persons who called in March, 1821. Witness denied him to sheriff's officers in search of him in that month.

Evidence was then given of the assignment of the Experiment, by the bankrupt to the defendant in September 1821; and of the demand and refusal to deliver, and the defendant's present possession of the vessel.

The Solicitor-General then went to the jury and said, that the only question for them to consider and determine was, whether the bankrupt was a trader within the meaning of the bankrupt laws. He contended that he clearly was not. To constitute him a trader, he must be a person "seeking his trade of living by buying and selling." Now did the bankrupt answer that description? As the owner of three Greenland whalers, he certainly was not a trader. What evidence, then, was there of his being a trader in any other respect. The whole of the plaintiff's case upon this subject rested upon three solitary instances in which the bankrupt had bought oil upon speculation, but the evidence even as to those transactions was vague and unsatisfactory. For any thing that appeared, those parcels of oil might have been bought to enable him to complete some contracts into which he had entered for the supply of his customers in his ordinary business as a Greenland fisherman; and if so he was clearly not a trader within the meaning of the bankrupt laws. It was well known that the Greenland whalers generally sold their oil by contract long before the vessels arrived, and it might happen that in consequence of a failure in produce, the bankrupt would be obliged to buy oil of other persons to enable him to perform his contracts. A person purchasing oil or any other commodity occasionally, upon speculation, with a view to profit, could not be considered as a trader; he must be a person seeking his living by buying and selling? Was the bankrupt a person of that description? Certainly he was not, and therefore it was the duty of the jury to say so by their verdict.

The Lord Chief Justice charged the Jury that the single question for their consideration was whether the bankrupt was a trader within the meaning of the bankrupt Laws. They had been truly told that the bankrupt, merely as the owner of whalers, and bringing the produce of the voyages performed by his vessels to market, could not be considered as a trader any more than a farmer, or a common fisherman. Then was the bankrupt a trader in any other respect? The words of the statute were "seeking his trade of living by buying and selling." "Seeking his trade of living," was certainly not a very correct mode of expression; but the question was, whether the bankrupt was a person seeking his living by buying and selling. Three instances only had been proved in which the bankrupt had purchased parcels of oil for the purpose of selling again. One in 1808, another in 1816, and the third in 1818. Now a person who occasionally buys on speculation for the purpose of selling again to advantage, is not a trader within the meaning of the bankrupt laws. Neither would a person be a trader who bought occasionally to enable him to complete a contract for the supply of any article; the mere selling of which would not constitute him a trader. A farmer who bought in this manner would not be a trader. He must be a person who seeks his living by buying and selling. If the bankrupt, in his instance, could be considered as a trader, it was certainly one of the slightest cases within his Lordship's recollection. It was for the Jury, however, to say, upon the evidence they had heard, whether the bankrupt was a trader.

The Jury found their verdict for the defendant.

The Observer, July 15.

MIDDLESEX SESSION.—Saturday.

Jerome John Cornelius Sullivan was indicted for assaulting Thomas James Allen. The defendant was a young Hibernian, of dashing appearance ; the prosecutor was a ship-owner, and beyond middle age, Mr. Adolphus stated the case for the prosecution. He said, if he was rightly instructed, it would be proved that the defendant had committed a most brutal assault, which, so far from being provoked, was the return made for generous kindness. Mr. Allen, the prosecutor, had been intimately acquainted with a Captain Norman, who is now dead, and who left fortune to a young lady named Self. Miss Self married the defendant ; &, as Mr. Allen had continued his friendship for her, he by her marriage became the friend of her husband. Some time after her marriage, Mrs. Sullivan's health began to decline, and a change of air and scene was recommended, and Mr. Allen, having a house by the water side, invited Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan to spend some time at it. The invitation was accepted, and it was agreed that they should go to Mr. Allen's house on the 25th of April. The day before Mr. Allen wrote a note to Mr. Sullivan, in which he mentioned that he would call on him and Mrs. S. the next morning, to take them to his house. The next morning he accordingly went in a coach with Mrs. Folds, an elderly lady and friend of Mrs. Sullivan, to their lodgings in Piccadilly. When he arrived there, he found Mr. Sullivan had gone out, and had left a note for him in the following terms.

"Mr. Sillivan returns Mr. Allen many thanks for his invitation, which for reasons he can't explain, he must decline, but leaves Mrs. S. to act as she pleases." Mr. Allen was surprised ; but Mrs. Sullivan being left at liberty to go, she made preparation for her departure. In the mean time, the defendant retnrned home, and again refused to go to Mr. Allen's, but repeated that Mrs. S. might do as she pleased. Mr. Allen gave her his hand and led her down stairs, and put her into the coach with Mrs. Folds. The defendant followed him down, and accused him of taking away his property in the coach. Mr. Allen denied having any of his property—the defendant called him a liar, which Mr. Allen retorted ; when instantly the defendant struck him several blows with such force and skill, as to endanger Mr. Allen's life. At length Mr. Allen got into the coach with Mrs. Sullivan and Mrs. Folds, and drove off, and Mrs. S. still continues to live at Mr. Allen's house in respectable female society. For this wanton and brutal assault the defendant has ever since refused to make any apology, or express the least contrition, which now compels Mr. Allen to come into court to demand satisfaction at the hands of a Jury.

Thomas James Allen examined : witness is a shipowner, and lives at Wapping Wall, Shadwell. He knew the defendant's wife many years, & by her marriage to the defendant in February last he became acqaiunted with him, and was on terms of intimacy and friendship with him. Mrs. Sullivan was in a bad state of health in April, and he gave her and the defedant an invitation to spend some time at his house, which they both agreed to accept. On the 25th of April, in pursuance of an arrangement made with them the preceding evening, he went in a coach accompanied by Mrs. Folds, a lady about 70 years of age, and friend of Mrs. Sullivan, for the purpose of bringing them to his house. He there found a letter was left for him by Sullivan, who was not at home, declining the invitation for himself, but leaving Mrs. Sullivan to act as she pleased. (Witness here proved the letter as read by Mr. Adolphus in his statement.) Witness wrote an answer to the defendant's note, which he sealed and left on the table.—About two hours after, just as every thing was ready for their departure, the defendant returned home. Witness immediately presented him the note he had written to him. The defendant read the note, and said to witness in reply, "I don't chuse to go, Sir but Mrs. Sullivan may do as she pleases." Witness asked Mrs. Sullivan to do him the honour to give him her hand to conduct her to the carriage. The defendant immediately said, "no man should lay hand on his wife." Witness asked what was his reason for such conduct. The defendant gave no explanation, but said Mrs. Sullivan might do as she pleased. Witness offered Mrs. Sullivan his hand again, which she took, and they went down stairs together. Mrs. Sullivan went into a back parlour to take leave of ladies. Witness went into the shop, and when Mrs. Sullivan came out of the parlour he again offered her his hand. The defendant, who had followed them down stairs, came into the shop and again said, "no man shall lay hands on my wife." Witness said to him, "why you know you promised that you would come & spend a week or ten days with me." The defendant replied," you are a liar." Witness retorted the expression, and the defendant instantly knocked him down, and struck him several blows about the head so violent that that he thought his jaw was broke ; his ear swelled as thick as his hand, and he could scarcely open his mouth to take food for some weeks after.

Cross-examined by Mr. Alley : He took away the defendant's wife and property in the coach. He struck defendant several times, but not till he was struck by him. He did not raise his arm to prevent the defendant's taking his wife from him. There was none of the property in the coach put into it by him.

John Chapel examined : The defendant and Mrs. Sullivan lodged in his (witness") father's house in Piccadilly. Mr. Allen visited them—not often. He was there on the 24th of April, when he and the defendant appeared very friendly, and shook hands at parting. Mr. Allen said he would be with him (the defendant) in the morning. The defendant said "very well." Mr. Allen came next morning in a coach with an elderly. lady Mrs. Sullivan and the lady put several things in the coach. Mrs. Sullivan went inio the back parlour to take leave of the witness's mother. Mr. Allen stood in the shop. At that moment the defendant came home, passed through the shop, and went up stairs. Mr. Allen bid the defendant good morning as he passed through the shop, but the defendant did not speak to him. Mr. Allen followed the defendant up stairs, and they soon returned into the shop together. Mr. Allen said to the defendant, it was strange, that after he had agreed to go to his house with Mrs. Sullivan he should now object to it. The defendant said he never agreed to it. Mr. Allen said he had; the defendant called him a liar. Mrs. Sullivan came into the shop, and Mr. Allen offered her his hand. The defendant said no man should lay hands on his wife, and knocked Mr. Allen down and beat him very much. Witness said he must desist, and the defendant went up stairs. Mr. Allen and Mrs. Sullivan got into the coach and drove off.

Cross-examined by Mr. Alley : Did you not hear the defendant say, that the reason he would not let his wife go with Mr. Allen was, that he had seen him kiss her the night before ? —Mr. Allen stood up and declared, in the most solemn manner, that he had not kissed Mrs. Sullivan, nor had the defendant imputed it to him.

The witness's cross-examination proceeded. The defendant after much bad language between him & Mr. Allen, said his wife might go where she pleased.

Mr. Toulmin, a surgeon, stated that he attended Mr. Allen after the 25th of April. He never saw more serious bruises than he had on the side of his head ; his ear, cheek, and neck, were in a livid state. He had no doubt that blows less severe had often produced death.

The case for the prosecution closed here.

Mr Alley addressed the jury for the defendant with great warmth. The prosecution was an attempt to justify what could not be justified, taking away the defendant's wife. Was it to be endured that because a gentleman, in the fulness of confidence, had said he would go spend a week at the house of a person he considered his friend that when he had reason to change his opinion of the hospitality offered him, he was still to see his wife taken away before his face by the man he could not trust. The defendant said to the prosecutor," you shall not take away my wife, for that was the meaning of his declaration," I will allow no man to lay hands on my wife."—the prosecutor persisted in taking her away, and has kept her ever since, and now seeks to punish a husband for opposing his wishes by the protection of his own wife. Had I, said Mr. Alley, been guilty of the disgraceful conduct of taking away a man's wife I would for ever endeavour to hide my head in the thickest darkness, instead of coming into court to make a complaint of her outraged husband, because he had endeavoured to protect her.

There were no witness called for the defence, and the Chairman briefly charged the Jury, that if they believed the evidence, which there appeared no reason to doubt they must find the defendant guilty.

The Jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of guilty.—After the verdict of the Jury was pronounced, Mr. Adolphus said, he had no wish to offer any observation for the purpose of influencing its effect, but he thought it a duty to his client to say, as he was enabled to do on the authority of his oath, that the imputations which Mr. Alley had been instructed to cast on the honour of the defendant's wife and the prosecutors, were utterly false and groundless.

The Chairman, after some consultation on the Bench, addressed the defendant :—he had been found guilty of a most violent assault, which, it was the opinion of the Bench, the circumstances of the case did not justify : the judgement of the Court therefore was, that he should pay a fine of 5*l.* to the King.

POLICE.

GAMING-HOUSE BOW-STREET.

It is greatly to be regretted that common gamblinghouses have lately much increased in Pall-mall, Jermyn-street, Bury-street, Duke-street and King-street, St. James's ; and that they are much resorted to by foreigners, Officers on half-pay, &c. A Gentleman, who had lately unfortunately resorted to the house, No. 33, Pall-mall, supposed to be kept by two persons of the names of Jackson and Barrie, lost a sum of money there, and in consequence laid an information against the house and the persons resorting to it before Mr. Minshull the Magistrate, who issued his warrant for the apprehension of all persons found therein, and Wednesday night was the time fixed upon for the execution of the warrant, which was entrusted to John James Smith, one of the principal officers ; and it being stated that great numbers resorted thither, he took with him a strong force, amounting to 15 conductors and pa roles, and observed so much secrecy that he did not inform them the business they were going upon, but appointed them to meet him in divided

parties, at a short distance from the house. He selected one who, from his appearance and manners, was the most likely to gain admittance without any refusal or resistance. On observing a gentleman going in, the man selected followed close after him, Smith the officer following him, without the door-keeper asking any questions or making any difficulty as to their entrance: no doubt, from their boldness and manner of proceeding, he concluded they were in the habit of resorting to the house. They proceeded to the principal gambling-room on the first-floor, where a number of men proceeded with their play after the officer had entered the room, till Smith announced who he was; when he read his warrant to them seized the money, tokens, &c. on the gaming-table, wrapped them up, and made one of the parties put his seal upon them, to guard against all possibility of dispute as to the sum or sums seized. The other officers had entered the house, and were attacking those engaged in play; every thing was conducted so quietly that the officers were at the tables before it was known that they were in the house. The gamblers ran in every direction, but the street door being secured, they were prevented escaping that way, when they betook themselves to the roof of the house, and several got off. Those taken were conveyed to the watch-house, and were yesterday morning brought to the office, and underwent an examination before Sir R. Birnie.

All the instruments used in gambling were produced by the officers, and in great variety.

Jas. John Smith stated, that the warrant was given to him by Mr. Minshull between seven and eight on Wednesday evening, and he went with his assistants to execute it about half past ten; and having gained admission, he proceeded up stairs to the first floor, where he saw a number of men sitting round a table, which he seized and brought away, and produced it, which was evidently made for gaming.

John Purton said he entered a room on the second floor, where there were ten or twelve men at play round a table, on which were lying a quantity of cards, together with six scrapers, about 18 inches in length, used for the purpose of scraping money at a distance; five large counters or tokens, and four of a smaller size; there was a box let into the middle of the table, which contained sovereigns; likewise a quantity of cards with holes in them, pricked by the prickers as above described, and the letters R. N., the initals for Rouge et Noir. The cloth on the table had Rouge et Noir marked on it. A written paper was stuck up in the room for regulating the game of Rouge et Noir, the hours on each day it was to be played at, and the highest and lowest sums which were to be played for.

Benjamin Morris stated, that he entered the first floor, and seized a green cloth on a table, which contained various figures and marks; among the words on it were "Under"—"Over"—"Odd"—"Even," &c.

Frederick Dorrington entered a room on the second floor, and seized a frame, table, 51 large counters, 77 of a middling size, 44 small, and two ivory balls, all of which he produced.

William Bond, a constable, entered a room on the first floor, and seized from the table a quantity of plain cards, several small boxes, three pieces of marble, and some papers which were stuck up in the room respecting the regulations of the game of Rouge et Noir, all of which he produced.

James Baker, a constable, entered a room on the second floor. He described the place on a table as a well, containing sovereigns, and on the same were 29 large counters, some plain cards pricked, and the letters "on them, and papers stuck near the-fireplace, "Regulations resecting stakes."

George Avis entered a room on the first floor where he found cards with holes in them, and the letters R. N. on them.

No more evidence being called, Mr. Alley, who attended for the persons in custody, contended that no case had been made out against any of them, as there had been no proof produced that there had been any game or unlawful game played in the house. He severely censured the mode of proceeding which had been taken of issuing a warrant against persons generally, which, he contended, was illegal and against the law of the land, and expressed his surprise how Mr. Minshull, the Magistrate, could venture to issue such a warrant; but at any rate, if he did, he ought to have attended to hear the result of the investigation.

Sir R. Birne, in reply, reminded Mr. Alley that the proceedings in this case had taken place under the old Act of Parliament passed in the 33d year of the reign of Hen. VIII. which describes the conduct of persons resorting to such houses for the purpose of practising unlawful games, as idle and disorderly; and that this Act had been constantly acted upon in similar cases.

Mr. Alley argued upon the particular wording of the Act, and contended that it was essential to prove there had been gaming in the house.

Sir R. Birne, on looking over the Act, admitted the force of Mr. Alley's objection, and said he should not hold any of the parties to bail except the keeper of the house.

Mr. Alley observed there was no person present to prove it.

Smith, the Officer, however, stated, that the gentleman who gave the information had been in the Office, and he expected him again shortly, and had no doubt he would prove Mr. Jackson and Mr. Barry the proprietors; in fact, he had no donbt of it himself, upon which Sir R. Birne ordered them to find bail, themselves in 200l., and two sureties in 100l, each.

Mr. Alley pledged himself that he did not know who the Proprietors were; his Attorney had not even communicated it to him in confidence; as to the persons who had been found there, he knew nothing of any of them, expect one who stood close to him, and was a respectable tradesman, who had never been there before, and he had no doubt, would never go there any more. His visit there on Wednesday night was in expectation of finding an Officer in the Army, who owed him some money.

The following are copies of the notices which were stuck up in the Room.—

"Gentlemen are most respectfully informed that the Rouge et Noir will be open every day (Sundays excepted), from one o'clock till four in the day, and from seven till eleven in the evening. The stakes are limited from 2s. 6d. to 20l. Any stake under 2s. 6d. connot be received or paid, nor can any declaration whatever be attended to. Gentlemen are particularly requested not to stake their money half way upon the colours, as the bank to prevent errors, will give change.

"Gentlemen are most respectfully informed that the bank will be on the table every day (Sundays expected) from one o'clock in the day till 12 at night. Stakes are limited from 1s. to 1l. on each of the numbers and zeros, and from 2s. 6d. to 15l. on the even changes. As the bank have their own, country gentlemen are requested to exchange their money for them before they commence play, as the bank (to prevent mistakes) cannot receive or pay any other than silver.

"No declaration can be attended to—nor half stakes taken.

"Gentlemen are particularly requested when their money have won, not to touch their stakes till paid."—No. 33, Pallmall,

[*St. James's Chronicle' July 27.*

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

DUEL.—The following is the postscript of a letter received in New York from Augusta, Georgia:—"The day before yesterday, in the morning, a duel was fought on the opposite side of the river in South Carolina, between a couple of young men from Milledgeville, lawyers by profession, by the names of Hepburn and Howard, the former of whom fell mortally wounded and expired the next morning—he was shot through the abdomen. The cause of the duel originated from some disrespect from Howard towards a young lady at a public ball; which was nothing more than refusing to give or withdraw his hand from the lady in performing some part of a cotillion, where it was necessary their hands should be connected, which Howard asserts was in retaliation for the same insult put on him by the lady in the same way a few moments previous. The lady being a partner to Hepburn, he resented the supposed insult, challenged Howard, fought and fell.

The following is from a German paper, dated Trent, June 17:—The extraordinary heat or this month has occasioned several great thunder storms and torrents of hail. On the 7th a hail storm ravaged the mountain called the Kuhberg and a water-spout bursting, washed away the fields lying on the declivity, so that the commune of Garbolo, which lies below, was in great danger of being buried; but the most terrible storm was on the 9th, in the evening, which ruined the fertile fields about Mount Casale. The hail-stones, in the form of an Italian loaf weighed from 8 to 16 ounces. For an extent of six Italian miles, not a leaf is to be found; thick branches of the mulberry trees were broken off and Mount Casale looks as if in the depth of winter. Three children, one a girl of 16 years of age, are dangerously wounded. Though we hear of other such disasters, and notwithstanding the extraordinary drought and heat, so that we tremble at the sight of a thunder could, we expect a very productive year, for the corps of grain in Italy are abundant beyond all that the oldest people remember. The silk crop in Italy is small, but with us very fine, and the vineyards promise a most rich crop.

The Liverpool Mercury July 19.

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Selections.

LIFE, OR THE RULING PASSION.

(Continued.)

PART FIFTH.

Next comes the miser, palsied, jealous, lean,
He looks the very skeleton of spleen!
'Mid forests drear, he haunts, in spectred gloom,
Some desert abbey, or some druid's tomb;
Where, hearsed in earth, his occult riches lay,
Fleec'd from the world, and buried from the day.
With crutch in hand, he points his mineral rod;
Limps to the spot, and turns the well known sod;
While there, involved in night, he counts his store,
By the soft tinklings of the golden ore;
He shakes with terror, lest the moon should spy,
And the breeze whisper, where his treasures lie.

Oh! what is man, who, thus debased by pelf,
All human nature sinks in human self!
When man's deserting soul forsakes his breast,
To pine a death-watch in a miser's chest,
The starving hypocrite allegiance swears,
To gold and grace, to poverty and prayers;
And, not one joy his flickering lamp to cheer,
Lives without love, and dies without a tear!
Such is the miser, meanest of our tribe,
Who cheats himself, and chuckles at the bribe;
Who buries nature, ere her mortal doom,
And drags existence in a living tomb.

This wretch, who dying, would not take one pill,
If living, he must pay a doctor's bill,
Still clings to life, of every joy bereft;
His god is gold, and his religion theft!
And as of yore, when modern vice was strange,
Could leathern money current pass on 'Change,
His reptile soul, whose reasoning powers are pent
Within the logic bounds of cent. per cent,
Would sooner coin his ears, than stocks should fall,
And cheat the pillory, than not cheat at all!

To fame unknown, to happier fortune born,
The blithe Savoyard hails the peep of morn;
And while the fluid gold his eye surveys,
The hoary glaciers fling their diamond blaze;
Geneva's broad lake rushes from its shores,
Arve gently murmurs, and the rough Rhone roars.
'Mid the cleft Alps, his cabin peers from high,
Hangs o'er the clouds, and perches on the sky.
O'er fields of ice across, the bea'long flood,
From cliff to cliff he bounds in fearless mood.
While far beneath, a night of tempest lies,
Deep thunder mutter, harmless lightning flies:
While, far above, from battlements of snow,
Loud torrents tumble on the world bellow;
On rustick reed he wakes a merrier tune,
Than the lark warbles on the "Ides of June."
Far off, let glory's clarion shrilly swell;
He loves the music of his pipe as well.
Let shouting millions crown the hero's head,
And pride her tesselated pavement tread;
More happy far, this denizen of air
Enjoys what nature condescends to spare:
His days are jocund, undisturbed his night;
His spouse contents him, and his mule delights;

EXOTICUS.

(To be continued.)

Varieties.

"——————————So we'll live,
"And pray, and sing, and tell old tales, and laugh
"At gilded butterflies and hear poor rogues
"Talk of Court News; and we'll talk with them too
"Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out
"And take upon us the mystery of things,
"As if we were God's Spies."——SHAKSPEARE.

Curran's first Client.

When Curran was called to the bar, he was without friends, without connections, without fortune, conscious of talents far above the mob by which he was elbowed, and cursed with sensibility, which rendered him painfully alive to the mortifications he was fated to experience. Those who have risen to professional eminence, and recollect the impediments of such a commencement—the neglect abroad—the poverty, perhaps, at home—the frowns of rivalry—the fears of friendship—the sneer at the first essay—the prophecy that it will be the last—discouragements as to the present—forebedings as to the future—some who are established, endeavouring to crush the chance of competition; and some who have failed, anxious for the wretched consolation of companionship:—those who recollect the comforts of such an apprenticeship, may duly appreciate poor Curran's situation.—After toiling for a very inadequate recompense at the Sessions of Cork, and wearing, as he said himself, his teeth almost to their stumps, he proceeded to the metropolis, taking for his wife and young children, a miserable lodging upon Hog-hill. Term after term, without either profit or professional reputation, he paced the hall of the Four Courts. Yet even thus, he was not altogether undistinguished. If his pocket was not heavy, his heart was light—he was young and ardent, buoyed up not less by the consciousness of what he felt within, than the encouraging comparison with those who were successful around him, and his station among the crowd of idlers. whom he amused with his wit or amazed by his eloquence. Many even who had emerged from that crowd, did not disdain occasionally to glean from his conversation the rich and varied treasures, which he did not fail to squander with the most unsparing prodigality; and some there were who observed the brightness of the infant luminary strugling through the obscurity that clouded its commencement. Among those who had the discrimination to appreciate and the heart to feel for, him, luckilly for Curran, was Mr. Arthur Wolfe, afterwards the unfortunate, but respected Lord Kilwarden. The first fee of any consequence that he received was through his recommendation; and his recital of the incident cannot be without its interest to the young professional aspirant, whom a temporary neglect "may have sunk into dejection.—"I then lived," "said he, "upon Hog-hill; my "wife and children were the chief furniture of "my apartment; and as to my rent, it stood "much the same chance of its liquidation with "the national debt. Mrs. Curran, however, was "a barrister's lady, and what was wanting in "wealth, she was well determined should be "supplied by dignity. The landlady on the o-"ther hand, had no idea of any other gradation "except that of Pounds, shillings, and pence. I "walked out one morning in order to avoid the "perpetual altercations on the subject; with my "mind, you may imagine, in no very enviable "temperament I fell into a gloom to which from "my infancy I had been occasionally subject. I "had a family for whom I had no dinner. I "had a landlady for whom I had no rent. I had "gone abroad in despondence—I returned home "almost in desperation. When I opened the "door of my study, where LAVATER alone could "have found a library, the first object which pre-"sented itself was an immence folio of a brief, "twenty golden guineas wrapted up beside it, "and the name of *Old Bob Lyons* marked on the "back of it!!—I paid my landlady—bought a "good dinner—gave Bob Lyons a share of it; "and that dinner was the date of my prosperity!"—Such was his own exact account of his "professional advancement."

Puns.—Puns do not deserve the reproaches heaped upon them; they enliven society; and we have heard hundreds of them in companies where no pocket was ever picked. Bad or good, here are two. In a party, chiefly of medical gentlemen, discussing the power of animals to communicate hydrophobia, it was asserted by a learned Doctor, that the infection had been communicated in one instance by a Duck. Many inferences were made from this fact, till an extra-professional visitor observed, that the strongest lesson he could draw from it was, to "beware of Quacks."

Pun.—The visitors assembled last month at Maynooth College, at the usual triennal visitation; and after business was concluded, and an hospitable snack had been done justice to, the Lord Chief Justice went to walk in the garden with some of the Professors. Lord Norbury, wishing to go, went in search of his brother Judge, directing his steps towards the garden, where he found him busily engaged in the Abbe——'s flowerplot, examining some specimens of the Frenchman's rearing: and seeing him surrounded by the Professors, he clasped his hands, and vehemently exclaimed," Oh Heavens! what will Parliament say, when they learn that the Lord Chief Justice has been *discovered in a* PLOT *with the professors of Maynooth College.*"

A Waterman the other day boasting of the proficiency of some of his pupils in the now fashionable art of *rowing*, declared that one of them was so expert, he would soon "make a man of him." "Then," said a wit, "he must be a *row-man.*"

Irish humour.—The lower orders of Irish are so prone to pleasantry, that even the deepest distress cannot quell the prevailing humour. A miserable Beggar in a street of London the other day was asked by a Gentleman relieving him, why he did not stay at home, since he could not be worse off any where than where he now was? "Shall I tell your Honour truly why we came over?" was the reply—"If you please." "Then by my soul we came over to look after *the absentees*!!"

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